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"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the EMBASSY of LOUIS DE BOURBON, COUNT DE VENDOSME, JACQUES JOUVENEL DES URSINS, ARCH-BISHOP of RHEIMS, and others, to HENRY VI. KING of ENGLAND, from a MS. in the NATIONAL LIBRARY at PARIS, marked 8448, by M. GALLIARD: now first published in ENGLAND.

AT the epoch of the negociation, of which we are about to treat, Charles VII. reigned in France, and Henry VI. in England: the English, after a long time, lost in France all the conquests which Henry V. and the Duke of Bedford had made there. The two nations were fatigued with war, and their minds were disposed to accommodation. Henry VI. nephew of Charles VII. had the same affection for him and France, which Richard II. his great uncle, according to the British mode, had had for Charles VI. maternal grandfather of Henry. Conferences for peace were perpetually held; sometimes at Arras, sometimes between Calais and Gravelines, sometimes at Tours. The ascendancy, which the factions in France had hitherto given to the English, whether in arms or council, declined every day. The same factions then reigned in the English regency. The Duke of Gloucester, the King's uncle, and the Cardinal of Winchester, his great uncle, son of the Duke of Lancaster, father of Henry IV. were quarrelling for supremacy; and each accused the other several times of treason in various parliaments. These civil discords had the most sensible influence upon continental affairs. The Cardinal and the Duke were divided in opinion upon public business, as well as upon the private views of ambition. The Duke of Gloucester desired only war, and what he called the glory of the English name. The Cardinal was for France and peace. The Duke had wished to unite Henry with a daughter of the Comte d'Armagnac: the Cardinal had concluded in 1444, the year preceding, at the conferences of Tours, the marriage with Margaret of Anjou, daughter of René, Duc d'Anjou, and King of Sicily. In fa-

vour of this match, England, in lieu of demanding a dower, had yielded the province of Maine to Charles d'Anjou, uncle of the Princess. Margaret never pardoned the opposition of the Duke of Gloucester to the marriage; and landed in England, an enemy to that prince, and patroness of the party of the Cardinal. The young Suffolk, whom the Cardinal had used to negotiate this marriage, became the Queen's favourite, and she loaded him with such acts of kindness, as to bring some stain upon her character. Henry was despotically governed by her: no other power was known than that of Margaret: she occupied Henry with a pusillanimous devotion, while he gave up the reins of government to her. Upon the whole Henry was a prince of weak mind, and Margaret a woman of strong character; her courage and her pride destined her to great faults, great misfortunes, and great resources. The party of the Queen and Suffolk was called in England the French party. Margaret, in truth, appeared to be always attached to the interests of France, her country; and the Duke of Suffolk, in order to please her, went sometimes so far as to betray his own; for which, in the end, he was ruined; but at the time of the embassy he was in the zenith of favour.

At the conferences of Tours, they could only agree upon a truce: the object of the embassy was, if possible, to convert this truce into a lasting peace.

Four of the ambassadors arrived at Calais, July 2, 1445, and went the next day to Dover. On the 8th they all united at Canterbury, and made their entry into London upon the 14th. At about a league from the metropolis, says the MS. came the Earls of Suffolk, Dorset, Salisbury, and many others, all of whom greeted the ambassadors personally and pleasantly, and escorted them by London Bridge to their quarters. Upon the bridge were the mayor and citizens, all robed in scarlet, furred with martin-fur; about 60 in number. Before the mayor a man held a gilt sword; afterwards along the streets, were stationed the

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trades, each dressed alike, and many people to see them enter.

On the 15th, the ambassadors were admitted to an audience of the King, and found him on a high sallette [a little hall. *Cotgr.*] without a bed, hung with blue tapestry, diapered with the livery of the late King, i. e. to say, with broom plants, and his motto, *Jamais*, worked in gold; and throne of tapestry, of ladies, who were presenting to a lord the arms of France: it was all worked upon gold, very rich, and a high chair stood under the said throne, covered even to the ground with a vermillion cloth of gold."

[Here M. Galliard, Frenchman like, (for there cannot be a doubt, but *Clarke's Naval Tactics*, will one day be affirmed to be a plagiarism from the French!) digresses to shew, that the broom-plants were borrowed from the order of the geniste in France, and adopted by Henry V. when he took the title of the King of France; whereas every body knows, that this was the cognizance and Plantagenet (*Plantagenista*) the name, of our Kings from Henry II.—"Menestrier (adds Mr. G.) is right in making the word *Jamais*, James, being a word in the order"—So much for French criticism upon English affairs. The order was not founded till long after the death of our Henry II. not till 1234! The throne and audience chamber of Henry VI. are engraved by Strutt. *Dresses*, Pl. cxv. *Translator.*]

Henry, proceeds the MS. received the French Ambassador with every mark of distinction; and as soon as the Comte de Vendosme and the Archbishop of Rheims, who were the first, entered into the chamber, and the King saw them, he descended, and, standing upright before his throne, there waited for the said ambassadors, *et toucha tous ceux du Roi bien humblement*,* in taking off his hood a little to the Count and Archbishop.

The Count presented the letters, and the Archbishop *porta la parole*,† took up the word, and spoke in French, announcing the rank of each of the ambassadors. He observed, that the Comte de Laval was nephew by affinity of the King of France, and cousin german by affinity of the King of England.

[Here Mr. Galliard adds the pedigree.]

The King had by him at this audience the Cardinal of York, and the Chancel-

lor Archbishop of Canterbury, both creatures of the Cardinal of Winchester and the Duke of Suffolk: these were on his right. At his left were the Duke of Gloucester and some others.

The instructions and discourse of the French ambassadors breathed nothing but peace and amity; and on hearing these words, the King of England made a very fine aspect * of being exceedingly contented and rejoiced, and especially when they spoke of the King his uncle, and the love which he had for him, his heart seemed to leap for joy—*il sembloit que le cœur lui rist*. At his window was Mons. de Glocestre, whom he looked at occasionally, and then turning to his right, to the Chancellor, Duke of Suffolk, and Cardinal of York, who were there, smiled upon them, and seemed to make a sign. He was observed even to squeeze the hand of the Chancellor, and was overheard saying in English, "I am extremely glad that some people, who are present, hear these words: they are not at their ease."

The Chancellor of England replied also, in the name of his master, with some words of peace and amity; nevertheless the King complained to him, in English, that he had not said enough. And the King came to the ambassadors, and, putting his hand to his hood, and lifting it from his head, cried two or three times, *Saint Jehan, grand mercy! Saint Jehan, grand mercy!*—i. e. "Thank you, Saint John! Thank you, Saint John!"—and clapped them on the back, and made many very joyful gestures, and bid the Comte de Suffolk tell them, that he did not consider them as strangers; and that they should make the same use of his house as that of the King his uncle, and come and go at all hours, the same as in the house of that King.

On the 16th they returned to the King's audience chambers, and, while waiting, conversed with the Comte de Suffolk, as the MS. frenchifies the English title.—He said to them, purposely loud enough for every body to hear,—*Et si avoit "la plusieurs; princes and seigneurs—*that he wished them all to know, that he was the servant of the King of France, and that, except the person of the King of England, his master, he would serve him with person and property against all the world; and added: I say, except my master, *his person*: I do not speak of the Lords, and do not except neither the Dauphin nor Gloucester, nor any others, beyond *his person*; and he repeated these words

* The translator is not certain as to the sense of this passage.

† It is contrary to modern etiquette to speak first to the King, but ambassadors may be privileged.

three or four times over each time, in a louder tone of voice, saying, that he knew well, that his master wished the same, and that the King of France was the person whom his master loved best in the whole world, next to his wife. He added, that he desired such great honour and good to the King of France; that he wished every one to know, that he would serve him towards all and against all, except the person of his said master."

[From this silly speech, it appears that Suffolk, was a very weak man; and with such counsellors the misfortunes of Henry are not surprising.]

In this second audience they talked of business and peace, but in a manner superficial and fitted to the bounden capacity of the King. They talked more of peace in general, than of the methods of making it. They said, that since the two Kings were such friends! "cursed be he who should advise them to have war together!" to which every one present replied Amen. It was also said, that the two Kings could better than any person terminate their differences by an interview; and Mons. de Suffolk said, quite loud, that when he was in France, it was rumoured, that Mons. de Glocestre hindered the King, and that the King offered to come in person to aid the affair; but that the said Sieur de Suffolk answered that he did not believe it (*sic*), and that Mons. de Glocestre did not wish him to do it, and thus he had not the power: and at another time said, quite loud, that the second person in the world whom the King loved best, was the King his uncle; and the King answered, "Saint John, yes!" many times in English.

It was agreed, that the Cardinal d'Yorck, the Comte de Suffolk, and Raoul (Ralph), otherwise William, le Bouteiller (Boteler), Grand Treasurer of England, should labour in concert with the French ambassadors to effect a peace. When the ambassadors were preparing to leave the audience, because they had nothing more to say at that time, the King said "*Nenny*," [probably a French conversion of *Nay*, *Nay*], and withheld them, and seemed as if he was exceedingly glad to see them; but he did not speak any other word to them.

After the protestations, the progress was of course to the conferences and propositions.

The Count de Suffolk began them by saying, that, at the conferences of Tours, he had it in charge to demand the cession of Guienne and Normandy, and other French domains to which the English had

acquired a right, before the quarrel of Philip de Valois and Edward the Third about the succession to the crown of France

The Archbishop of Rheims, who was the orator of the French embassy, repeated also the offers which had been made at Tours on the part of France: it was to cede to England, in the southern provinces, Guienne, le Quercy, and le Perigord; in the part of the north, Calais and Guisnes; the whole under condition of homage. These offers, he said, were full as great, or very nearly so, as the pretensions of the English before the quarrel for the crown; since then they laid no pretensions to Normandy, and were confined to the Duchy of Guienne, and the county of Ponthieu.

The Cardinal d'Yorck pretended, that Poitou and Normandie were part of their just pretensions (*en estoient MS.*). The ambassadors recalled to their recollection the famous treaty of 1259, concluded between S. Louis and Henry III. King of England, by which Saint Louis ceded to the English the Duchy of Guienne, composed of the Bourdelois, the Landes, and the Bazardois, and some other adjacent provinces, which were those offered at the conferences of Tours, and were still offered. In consequence of this cession, the English had formally renounced the provinces of Normandy, Anjou, Maine, &c. In the end King Edward I. had Ponthieu *à la chef de sa femme*, he had done homage for it, as well as for Guienne and its annexations, which had not been ceded by St. Louis but under the express condition of homage, which the English demanded that they should renounce, and to which the French ambassadors protested that France would never assent. Posterior treaties had only confirmed the treaty of 1259: thus Edward III. who himself had rendered homage for Guienne and Ponthieu, did not possess but these two provinces, and their dependences, in France, before the quarrel for the crown. They now offered to the English, instead of Ponthieu, Calais and Guisnes, which were worth more, and the Duchy of Guienne, such as they had possessed. "Let us leave all these debates," said the Duke de Suffolk; "let us not thus go from offer to offer, disputing always the territory, and passing through all the usual lengths. These are two Kings, relatives and friends, it is an uncle and nephew, who are treating together. They are treating by the intervention of humble and faithful subjects, who share their sentiments, enter into

into their views, and know their intentions. Let us come to the point: tell us frankly the last offers which you are charged to make us. We will tell you at the same time, what are the last demands to which we confine ourselves."

Never did plenipotentiaries answer in earnest to a similar request, because they could never reckon upon the good faith of those who made it, and both sides are afraid of being too forward.—The ambassadors then said, that the offers which they had made were the last which they had to make, and that they were reasonable and advantageous. "If you have no others," replied Suffolk, "we must break up our conference; but happily I know that you have some others. As to the rest, it is late, let us go to dinner, and afterwards proceed directly to business, and, without losing more time, hasten to say the last word."

These debates had lasted till the 20th: that day they began by insisting upon the first offers, by wishing to keep to them; and lastly, upon urgency to advance, and give the last word, the French said, "Well! all that we can promise you is, to read over our instructions, to study them to the bottom, and to see, jointly, if, in interpreting them the most favourably for peace, we can without prevarication pretend to add any thing to these offers; but do you also, on your side, declare in good earnest what is the last limit which you put to your demands, your hopes, and your projects."

The next day (21) the ambassadors went to see the Cardinal of England, who had just come to London: by this term they denominated the Cardinal of Winchester, because he was of the royal family, and because he had the greatest interest in England. He was, as we have said, entirely devoted to the Queen and the French party; the English plenipotentiaries were all his creatures: his discourse was entirely conformable to theirs, and breathed nothing but peace.

In the conference of that day, the French ambassadors added to their offers the Limousin. The Cardinal de Yorck said, that in the evening he had conceived good hopes, from the last words which the French ambassadors had spoken, on quitting his hotel: that he saw in the steps, which they have just taken, the pacific disposition of the King of France, of which M. de Suffolk had been the witness, and with which he had so entertained them in the transports of his satisfaction and delight; but that it was not possible for such dispositions not to

have produced more; that assuredly the powers of the ambassadors were much further extended; that, in short, the time was come for developing the whole, and that peace was so great a good, that there ought not to be the least delay.—The ambassadors, having gone a little aside to deliberate together, agreed to add to Limousin the Saintonge and the *Pays d'Annis*, since a hint of that kind had been dropped by M. de Precigny to M. de Suffolk.

The French plenipotentiaries, in their turn, then pressed the English in the most urgent manner to imitate their frankness, and say the last word.

"If we have delayed till now to say it," replied the Cardinal d'Yorck, "it was for two reasons only; one, that your offers are the smallest which have been hitherto made on the part of France, although the situation of our affairs is much better than it has ever been since we began to treat; the other, that being so near the King, we can say and do nothing without taking his orders." "Ah!" cried Precigny, "would to God, that the two Kings were within reach of each other; in the disposition in which they both are peace would be soon concluded." Every one cried, Amen—and after this unanimous voice, the French ambassadors begged the English plenipotentiaries to propose this interview to Henry. Suffolk was charged with the office.

On the 30th July, the Comte de Vendosme, the Archbishop of Rheims, and the Seigneur de Precigny, had a private audience of the King of England at Foleham (Fulham), a country house of the Bishop of London. The Archbishop of Rheims, speaking in the name of all, said, that he believed that the King had already been informed of the proposition which they had to make to him; that all minds were disposed to peace, but that the objects upon which they treated with the purpose of definitive settlement were so delicate and important, that servants hesitated to meddle with and lay their hands upon it. It had been avowed, that if the two Kings could meet, and converse together, the matter would be better and sooner brought to an issue; and that, in truth, they knew that the King his uncle had a very great desire to see him, and that it would be a very great satisfaction to him. They proposed then that he should come to France in the following spring or later; but as the truce expired on April 1, 1446, they had powers to continue it till All-Saints (Nov. 30), of the same year.

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These words seemed to give Henry very great delight, and when they named the King his uncle, he lifted his hood a little, and, in reciting his love and desire he had of seeing him, said, holding his hood, "St. John, thank you!" which he seemed to speak with the most perfect sincerity.

When the Archbishop had spoken, the King deliberated in private with the Cardinal d'Yorck, the Comte de Suffolck, and the Lord Treasurer: afterwards the Cardinal said to the French ambassadors in very elegant Latin, "that the King of England felt all the advantages of peace, and would spare no pains to effect it; but independently even of so great a concern, it would be a sensible pleasure for him to see the King of France his uncle, and that the smallness and insufficiency of the offers made by France would not be for him either a motive or pretext for refusing such a journey; but that the passage of the King of England to France, at this conjuncture, and amidst such a conflict of parties, was not a step to be taken lightly; that he could not attempt it without great counsel and deliberation, without being assured at first of the truces being sufficiently long; without having taken measures of every kind, which prudence required; that he would then consult at leisure, and would give his answer to the King his uncle, and if the result of his reflections, and the influence of circumstances should deprive him of so pleasant a journey, he would send to France persons instructed to treat on all the great interests which divided the two nations, and upon every thing which bore a relation to them."

Here ends the narration.

[There is a great paucity of information after the reign of Edward III. and this important paper shows, that Suffolk was very weak: that Henry was half an idiot, and that, unless it was to gratify royal inclination, the reference, after such rejection of offers, to an interview between such a Prince as Henry and the French King, proves the Council to have been egregious dupes, of which the passages in the Cardinal of York's reply, marked in Italics, seem very strong proofs. What concessions for diplomats!!!—They were not fit to deal for a horse, much more for kingdoms. That the MS. was not written at the time does appear; for Suffolk, who is stiled Duke, Count, Monsieur, and every thing else but his real title, that of a Marquis, was not created a Duke till 1448, nearly three years after the embassy.—See Bolton,

276; Stowe, 386.—In 1446, on account of the expiration of the truce in April, forces were sent to Normandy, in which the agency of Suffolk was very conspicuous; and that lest the French should not consent to amity.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU were so obliging, in the last Number of your Journal, to insert my inquiry respecting the original plates of Ames's *Typographical Antiquities*; this, it seems, has given rise to a rumour of my not performing what I had pledged myself to perform; namely, the giving of *new* plates to my new edition of this work. As I am not in the habit of making promises rashly, and still less so of not performing them when made, so it will be found, on the present occasion, that I have faithfully adhered to the words of my "Prospectus," published in May or June, 1808.

At page 3, I have observed that the plates of Ames's, or rather (it should have been said) of Herbert's work, are "*almost all defective*," and that it was "*proposed to remedy these defects*."—Now, Sir, it will be found, that my first volume will contain eight *new* copper-plates, and upwards of thirty wood cuts. Ames's portrait, in Herbert, is almost a caricature of that amiable and excellent English bibliographer: it has therefore been re-executed. Of Herbert himself, there will be two portraits for the first time given to the public—the one a mezzotint, of the size of Ames's; the other an outline stipling of him, with a turban and beard, as he was accustomed to dress in India.—Of Caxton's types alone, there will be four copper plates: the plate in Herbert presents us with but an imperfect idea of the original types. The extrinsic embellishments (if I may so speak) will consist of three stipling engravings of portraits of the Earl of Pembroke, the Earl of Oxford, and Dr. Mead; these being the leading bibliographical characters of the first half of the 18th century. These portraits will belong to the small, as well as large, paper copies; and it is intended to continue the series of them to the present day, in the subsequent volumes.

It is probable, that the five volumes of my new edition may comprehend five or six plates which are in Herbert; but they will be accompanied with upwards of one hundred and thirty additional copper and wood cuts. Printers' devices and portraits will be given on an entire new plan, and

and with the most faithful resemblance to the originals.

Kensington, Your's, &c.
March 6, 1809. T. F. DIBDIN.

P. S. I should not have troubled you with this explanation, but that I thought myself absolutely called upon so to do, from an ungrounded report which might otherwise operate to my prejudice.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE delight I have received from perusing the rational Reports of your humane, intelligent, and courageous Correspondent, Dr. Reid (for in an age like this, of malicious criticism, it demands the firmness of a man devoted to the service of his fellow-creatures, to project even the shadow of a medical reform), I cannot easily express; and this delight has been greatly augmented of late, by perceiving that he is not to be deterred by the suggestions of false pity, from exposing the inefficacy of the prevailing mode of treating the disease called Consumption—for, until the whole nation is roused to a due sense of the necessity of discovering some method of checking its originating causes, or applying other sorts of remedies in the cure, when the present so miserably fail, we have scarcely a right to assume the character of a reflecting or even a rational people.

To see consumptive patients, as I continually do, owing to the situation I live in, rising about early on raw damp mornings, after coming out of hot-curtained beds; frequently lodged on the humid banks of a muddy river, in houses whose walls, being constructed of rude masses of petrosilex, are always cold, and often damp in the spring; to see many of these unfortunate beings condemned to drink profusely of water on an empty stomach, or load their jaded digestive faculties with balsamic mixtures, or repose on contaminated feather-beds, probably one of the many original causes of this cruel disease to the healthy who attend them, and possibly the very origin of the disease itself; for thousands of feather-beds (that accursed invention of unthinking luxury,) in this country, have not for centuries performed any quarantine, while even new ones, as they are called when the ticking is new, are often little else but pest-conductors, composed of materials from brokers' shops, to which they are generally consigned by the heirs of those who died of contagious diseases.—To see these things and be silent in the view of such

errors, is impossible.—Permit me, therefore, to state one or two instances of persons recovered, who were very far gone in this disease, by a directly opposite principle, and to suggest, as I hope many others will do by means of your liberal pages, how far I have reason to think, that a contrary treatment would be of utility, the result of some degree of experience among my relatives.

Considering consumption as a lasting, habitual, intermittent fever, arising from the effect of cold humid vapours absorbed by bodies relaxed and dry:—whether by the acridity of hereditary humours, the heat induced by intemperance, the artificial noxious warmth of manufactories, or excessive application of the mind to studies that irritate the nervous system, or athletic exercises by far too violent:—whether the victim is prepared by the bed infected; the indulgent nurse; the meretricious chambermaid; or the ambitious tutor, who wants to rear a prodigy of infantine abilities—whatever be the cause, if it really be of the nature of fever, as a fever, I think there can be no doubt, it ought to be treated; and if the system of cold ablution has been found favourable in other fevers, I cannot see why it should not be resorted to in the crises of this.—In support, therefore, of this doctrine, let me be allowed to advance a case in point, as it appears to me.—A young gentleman, whom I knew many years ago, being given over by all the physicians at the Hot Wells, on expressing a certainty that he could not live out another week, was advised by a stranger, as that was his opinion, to try an experiment to save his life, and to go to a poor woman's cottage in the neighbourhood, where there literally was nothing to be had but bread, potatoes, and water. He went, subsisted on nothing else for the first week, scarcely eating any thing whatever, and, when I saw him, was completely recovered, having continued this low diet from choice for about a year afterwards.

The second is more remarkable.

A linen-draper, connected with a house in Bread-street, Cheapside, being considered in a deep decline, was sent by his physicians to Gibraltar, where his distemper increased, until an order came to dismiss all the English from the garrison, war being declared suddenly with Great Britain. Embarked without delay in a felucca, he was scarcely out of the harbour when an Algerine pirate took them prisoners, and this gentleman was

first stripped, then allowed a jacket and a coarse pair of greasy trowsers, and at night consigned to the cold benches of the long-boat without straw or covering: the food was black bread, with coarse fibres and stalks in it, and thus he remained until the vessel arrived at Algiers, exposed nightly to cold, dews and rain; and when there, daily driven to the common slave-market for sale.

Yet under this discipline this gentleman got daily better in health, and finally was so well recovered of his disorder, as, on procuring his liberty, by means of the Neapolitan Envoy, to go by Minorca to Spain, and from thence walk all the way to England. When I saw him on his return, he was perfectly hearty, strong, and very able to have walked with ease thirty miles a day.

He attributed his cure to want of food (for at first he could not eat his wretched allowance), and to the cold dews of the night in a fine atmosphere. I could add to these cases others, that point out to privations and dry cold air for their cure. The upper parts of Gloucestershire, from Cirencester to Stowe in the Wold, have done more towards recovering persons approaching to consumption, than all the damp warm southern coast of England.—In parturition the people called Gypsies rarely ever suffer a fever, or lose a child, and they always chuse to be delivered in the open air, even in winter, and prefer a high and dry flat country for that purpose. All animals do the like by instinct; and whatever dumb creature has by accident dislocated a joint, or broke a bone, seeks the nearest wet ditch, where, although often half famished, he assuredly recovers without a fever. But it will be replied, with loud consent, Would you have us treat consumptive delicate patients thus?—and what are we to do in the winter? To which I can only calmly answer, Not without their own consent: but in cases called desperate, which may not after all be so, I can see no objection, if they admit of the reasoning, to go very great lengths in this way, according to their habits of life; for before we get rid of a malady so fatal and contagious, we must submit to many resolute experiments.

Again, if I were to seek for an air proper for a person in this disease, I should always chuse to send him to that where the sheep seldom are subject to the rot, and where many recover that are tainted, as in the upper part of Gloucestershire I know to be the case; not to

the Estuaries of the Severn Sea, itself the seat of heavy vapours, fogs, and dense mists; where agues are within the reach of a ride, for all along every vale leading to its waters they reign: and through Dordham Down, and from Herfield to the hills all around, the air is the purest of the pure, yet the vicinity of our wet-dock and grounds, that extend from the Hot-wells to Cannon's Marsh, can never be fit for tender lungs. The water of the Hot-wells, even under its at present improper management, thousands know to be a great corrector of intestinal acrimony; and could they be received as they rise out of the earth with all their light and wholesome air, fresh, as I may say, from the mine, and thus drank, accompanied with some light bread, or wholesome food, at any time that was agreeable to the patient, and in what quantity also was agreeable to him, no doubt they would do wonders—but prescribed, as they often are, at too early hours, in too large quantities, and on an empty stomach; or, which is still worse, after previously being physicked and weakened, it is no wonder they have lost their reputation; especially when we consider that they are drank from a cistern, not from the spring head, and consequently less warm and more vapid, of course less imbued with those virtues which once made them so justly famous in these cases.

But while a company of merchants hold these noble springs, the gift of heaven to the whole island, under perhaps a questionable right of manor, and conduct them as a profitable concern, there is little hope of their sources being ever unveiled as they ought to be to all eyes; or baths formed in abundance, as are daily wanted for hundreds lingering under ulcerous complaints, for which they are a sovereign acknowledged curative lotion.

To effect this desirable object, the citizens of Bristol have, however, only to demand of any one presenting himself at the next election for member of parliament, that he shall undertake to bring in a bill for the purpose of purchasing this spring of the merchants, and restoring it to the public, to whom it ought ever to have belonged, with every accommodation that the corporation could have procured, *gratis*.

In that case proper houses might be erected of the driest materials, where the air could be tempered by steam and ventilators, to receive the consumptive patients;

patients; whose beds might be of clean soft straw, or fern, with conveniences for exercise, both within and without, suitable to the winter months, with accommodation also for riding, swinging, &c.; in short, a real establishment for the cure of phthisis on the best principles; where students in medicine might have every opportunity of acquainting themselves with the whole progress of that stubborn disease, and learn from the communications of their numerous patients its general origin.

To such houses there can be no doubt, I think, of finding subscribers; for as the generality of the sufferers under this disease are among the wealthy classes, and most are softened deeply by their sufferings, we might expect great support from many patients and their relations, at least as much as would sustain the poor who come for advice.

Thus, Sir, I have thrown together a few loose hints that I hope may be ultimately serviceable to the public; for my motto has always been, that every effort in a good cause does good, and that we are never so blameable as when we despair.

Bristol, Your's, &c.
Jan. 4, 1809. G. CUMBERLAND.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I BEG leave to submit for insertion, in the Monthly Magazine, a description of a new fence for enclosing pleasure grounds.

The basis of the invisible fence is elastic iron wire, manufactured, prepared, and applied by a process discovered and matured by the undersigned. Of this infrangible material, which for the main-wires must be drawn out to the thickness of a small reed, continuous strings are inserted horizontally through upright iron stanchions; the interval between the strings is about nine inches, between the stanchions about seven feet. The horizontal wires in a state of tension, are fastened to two main-stanchions at the extremities of the fence, passing at freedom through holes drilled in the intermediate stanchions. The tension of each horizontal wire is preserved by the superior stability of the extreme stanchions, on the construction of which, and the mechanism of the base-work, the whole as a barrier against heavy cattle, depends.

When the extent of the fence is great, the main-stanchions are relieved at expedient distances by other principal stanchions.

An improvement in the mode of joining horizontal wires, qualifies every part of the length equally to bear the highest degree of tension.

The invisible fence, in this simple form, of the height of three feet and six inches, has in the royal pleasure grounds at Frogmore, and in various parks of the nobility and gentry, been invariably found adequate to exclude the largest and strongest kinds of grazing stock. Increased in height two feet, the fence becomes applicable to deer parks: deer have never been found to injure it, or attempt to leap it, and appear to avoid it as a snare, probably deterred by its transparent appearance. When it is intended to keep lambs out of plantations, perpendicular wires, comparatively small, are interwoven upon the lower horizontal wires: and to protect flowers and exotics from hares and rabbits, it is only necessary to narrow the interstices, by minute additions to the upright wires. On substances so small, presenting a round surface, neither rain nor snow can lodge; independent of which, by a coating of paint, they are preserved from the effects of the weather.

The strength attained by the principles on which the materials are manufactured, and the erection of the fence is constructed, cannot be justly conceived, but by a person who has witnessed the effect of a considerable force impressed, or weight lodged on a single wire of a fence erected. The tempered elasticity of the tort-string, allows it to bend, and on the removal of the oppressing force, the vigorous recoil of the wire, vibrating till it reassumes a perfectly straight line, shews that a violent shock cannot warp it.

Your's, &c.
King's Road,
Chelsea.

J. PILTON,

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
YOUR Correspondent, C. Lofft, may have "remembered," but he certainly has "forgot." The two lines in Hudibras are,

For those that fly may fight again,
Which he can never do that's slain.

See Canto iii. Part 3, v. 243.

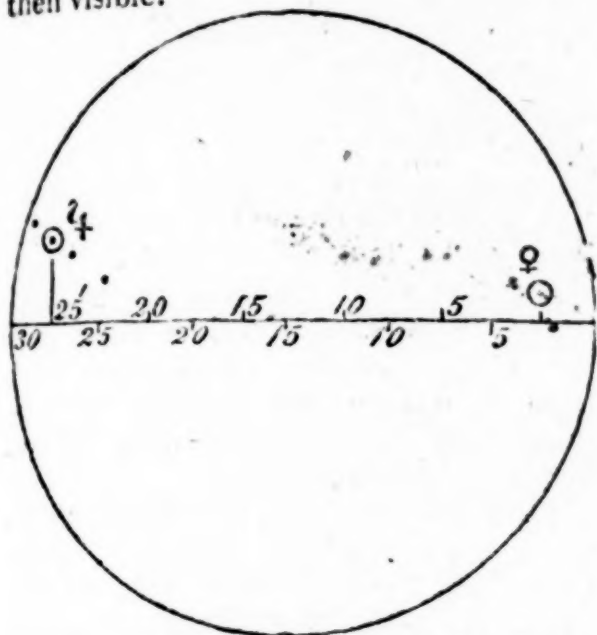
If, however this gentleman is possessed of an edition which contains either of the lines in question, I shall consider myself much obliged to him for the information. My edition is that of 1726, with cuts by Hogarth.

Your's, &c.
March 2, 1809.

D.
T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE following is a sketch of the appulse of Venus to Jupiter, with three of the satellites of Jupiter, represented as then visible.



It was taken with a very good reflector of eighteen inches focal distance, and a power of about sixty, whose field of view is 30'. The lowest satellite was very near in a line with Venus.

The upper scale of minutes of a degree, represents the distance of the planets from each other, and from the edge of the telescope, very nearly: the under, the diameter of the visual area. The early part of the time I observed chiefly with my night glass.

Time of observation, 26th of January, from 5^h 55' to 7^h 14'.

The distance to the naked eye, to mine at least, appeared about 4½ inches, as here delineated, though the real distance upon an arc of the orbit of Jupiter, would amount to above four millions of miles in right ascension. And the distance of the planets from each other, on a radius, drawn from the sun, is near 420 millions. Their orbits and periods being so greatly different, a favourable opportunity for observing this phenomenon is rare.

Troston, Jan. 26, 1809. CAPEL LOFFT.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES of HOLLAND, under KING LOUIS NAPOLEON, 1806. From the FRENCH of M. BRUN.

BATAVIA, after having during four hundred years, had for its chiefs princes of its own nation, was governed by strangers; and passed successively from the house of Hainault, to that of Bavaria, then to that of Burgundy and Austria. Such was the situation of the Dutch, till the accession of Charles the Fifth; that

prince, notwithstanding his extreme ambition, thought proper to respect the privileges of the nation. His successor was less prudent; he wished to be absolute sovereign in the Low Countries, as he was in Spain. Not contented with abolishing all the laws, and imposing arbitrary taxes, he resolved to establish the Inquisition. The despotism of the monarch produced the effects which might be expected. The discontent of all orders, brought on a general insurrection. The principal nobles, at the head of whom were the Counts Egmont and Horn, assembled at Brussels, in order to state their claims to Margaret of Parma, who then governed the Netherlands. That princess communicated their remonstrances to the court of Madrid, which sent for answer the Duke of Alva, with a large army, and with orders to employ force to exact submission. In the midst of the general consternation, one man alone, William of Nassau, thought of taking up arms, while the others thought only of submitting. He had neither troops nor money to resist such a powerful monarch as Philip. Persecutions multiplied, and the blood of the two principal chiefs, who were taken and beheaded, along with eighteen other men of note, became the bond which cemented the union of the republic of the United Provinces.

The states of Holland and Zealand, assembled at Dort, united themselves with the Prince of Orange, and acknowledged him as Stadholder. It was resolved that each province and city should enjoy its own rights and privileges; that they should mutually assist each other; and from that period the Batavians considered themselves as freed from the oath of fidelity they had taken to Philip the Second. After a war which lasted for near four and twenty years, and during which both parties fought with a fury almost unparalleled in history, the Spaniards were obliged, by the peace of Munster, in 1648, to recognize the United Provinces as a free, sovereign, and independent state. About an hundred years afterwards, in 1647, a revolution took place in the provinces, which altered several points in their government. The people, tired of submitting to the magistrates, whose places they regarded as tyrannical and hereditary, demanded that the stadholdership should be for life. Prince William of Nassau, known by the name of William the Third, was named to the office by the unanimous voice of the people, and it was enacted that the

H h

Stadholdership

Stadholdership should be hereditary in his family, and even pass in the female line.

William the Fifth, the grandson of William the Third, enjoyed the dignity till 1795; the epoch of the occupation of Holland by the French armies.

Placed between a power which, for a long time had been its irreconcilable enemy, and France, which was its natural ally, Holland could not hesitate to make her choice. By calling a French prince to take the reins of their government, the Dutch consulted their real interests, and from that moment we may venture to predict, that this nation, which has more than once established the independence of the ocean, and given peace to Europe, will, under a monarch, whose views are solely directed towards the prosperity of the empire which is confided to him, resume that rank which she occupied at the most brilliant periods of her history.

In 1806, a treaty was concluded between France and Holland, by which a new constitution was formed, and Louis Napoleon, brother to the emperor of the French, was placed on the throne of Holland.*

Batavia is traversed by two considerable rivers, the Rhine and the Meuse, which give rise to almost all the running waters in the country, except the Ems, which has its source in the department of Utrecht. In the construction of their canals, the Dutch have shewn of what human industry is capable, and what is its recompense; but their dykes are still a more extraordinary monument in the eyes of strangers. These artificial banks are generally raised about thirty feet above the level of the adjoining land,

which seems in a manner enclosed by these species of ramparts. The expences of keeping the dykes in order, is paid by the whole nation, and every district is taxed according to the utility it derives from them, and the proportion of the extent of country it shelters from the waters. Under the denomination of *Dam*, the Dutch comprehend every sort of dyke raised to confine the waters of a river, or a lake; for which reason it is, that most of the names they have given to their cities and towns, end in *Dam*. Rotterdam owes its name to the dyke raised upon the Rotte, a river near the town. Amsterdam receives hers from the dyke on the Amstel. It is the same with Saardam, Schiedam, Monnikendam, and many others.

Cold and humidity, in general characterize the climate of Holland. Many naturalists have asserted, that the extreme moisture of Holland contributes materially to shorten human life. The celebrated Baron Haller advances boldly, that "Holland is an unhealthy country, and life is short." This assertion is refuted however by facts; in Holland, as in other countries, we have seen individuals who have lived to a very advanced age; and a judicious writer of our day, M. Walcknaer, observes, that the sobriety and regular uniform life of the inhabitants give them a longer duration of years, than in many other countries where the air is more salubrious.

The agriculture of Holland consists almost exclusively in the cultivation of meadows and gardens; its low, damp, spongy soil, joined to an atmosphere loaded with vapours, often rainy, and for a long time cold; leaves scarcely any

* By the treaty concluded at the Hague in 1806, the kingdom of Holland was divided as follows:

| <i>Departments.</i> | <i>Consisting of</i> | <i>Chief Towns.</i> |
|---------------------|--|---------------------|
| 1. Groningen - | { The Province of Groningen, comprising } Wied, and West-Woldingerland. | Groningen. |
| 2. Friesland - | | Leewarden. |
| 3. Over Issel - | The Province of Friesland and Ameland. | Zwol. |
| 4. Guelderland - | Over-Issel and the Country of Drenthe. | Arnheim. |
| 5. Utrecht - | Guelderland, Kuilemberg, and Buren. | Utrecht. |
| 6. Holland - | Utrecht and Veanen. | The Hague. |
| 7. Brabant - | Holland, Isselstein. | Bois Le Duc. |
| 8. Zealand - | Dutch Brabant. | Middleburg. |
| | Zealand. | |

It is also divided into four military divisions.—The first comprises the departments of Holland, Brabant, and Utrecht.

Head Quarters at the Hague.

The second, the Province of Zealand.

Head Quarters at Middleburg.

The third, the Departments of Friesland and Groningen.

Head Quarters at Groningen.

The fourth, the Departments of Guelderland and Over-Issel.

Head Quarters at Deventer.

other resource; it is carried to a very high perfection, and gives considerable profits. Gardening is in great esteem in Holland, for the Dutch are fond of both fruit and flowers. Their gardeners excel in the art of producing a great deal from a little ground. Without the help of artificial heat, they would be deprived of many things which give the soil of France so great a superiority over that of other countries. By this help, Holland supplies what she otherwise could not; and in the midst of winter affords every thing which can contribute to the sensuality of the rich. In the month of January, grapes are sold as high as forty florins the pound. In a country so little favoured by nature, it is easy to judge how necessary industry must be to the support of the inhabitants. Notwithstanding its sterility, Holland is, perhaps, with respect to its extent, (only nineteen hundred and twenty-eight square leagues, of which three hundred and three are overflowed, or covered with water,) the country most thickly peopled. Its population is estimated at two millions; the province of Holland alone contains nearly one half of that number. Mons. Walcknaer, from whom we take our calculation, makes thirteen hundred and eighty inhabitants to every square acre. A third of this population subsists by commerce and navigation. The two other thirds are composed of people employed in cultivation, and in rearing cattle, and in trades and manufactures.

When you enter the habitation of a Dutch peasant, you are as much surprised at the cleanliness, as at the comfort which reigns in it; it is chiefly in Holland, properly so called, in that part of the north of Holland known by the name of the Beemster, and in West-Friesland, that you are the more struck with this spectacle, which forms such a contrast with the state of poverty and humiliation, to which this interesting class of society is even now reduced in most countries of Europe. In order that the reader may judge of the truth of this observation, it will not be extraneous to give an idea of a peasant, in easy circumstances, of Rhyndland, or Deliland, in his holiday dress.

The men in general, with scarce any exception, wear a small cocked hat; they usually have a silk handkerchief, or muslin cravat, round their neck, which they put on in such a manner as to give a view of two gold buttons which fasten their shirt collar; they mostly wear two waist-

coats, with several rows of very small silver buttons, thickly put on; a blue cloth coat, and the waistband of their breeches is ornamented with four very large silver buttons.

The manufacture of linens in the provinces of Groningen, Over-Issel, and Friesland, occupies the first rank in this principal branch of industry. Those linens, which receive the name of Holland, are distinguished by their fineness, whiteness, and evenness. It is not however the case, that all the linens which the Dutch export, are made amongst themselves. A very principal part is manufactured in the Duchy of Berg, Westphalia, Osnabruck, and that neighbourhood, particularly Munster; but as all these linens go to the bleach-fields at Harlem, where they receive their finishing dressings, the Dutch profit by this circumstance, to sell them as their own. These bleach-fields extend from Harlem to Alkmaar, and the extreme whiteness which they give their linens, is attributed to the quality of the waters of the downs, and of the earth on which they are exposed.

Paper was a very considerable article of trade in Holland; the Dutch were in the habit of supplying France, Spain, and Portugal, with considerable quantities; but at present, owing to several causes, they scarcely use any other than French paper, for books of a small size, and frequently for those of a larger. The services rendered to printing by the Dutch are well known. The editions of Virgil and Terence, from the press of the Elzevier's, are a chef d'œuvre in this art; but since that, printing has been on the decline. Amsterdam, however, and some few other towns, still have some distinguished presses. Bookselling was, for more than a century, a very chief branch of trade in Holland. It was enriched by the productions of France, in granting an asylum to men of letters, persecuted by intolerance; but this advantage which she derived from circumstances, has disappeared with the liberty of the press, which has occasioned the French booksellers to engross this branch of commerce.

Holland derived considerable revenues from several branches of commerce, which now, owing to the state of Europe, are almost, if not wholly, on the decline. Her fisheries were carried on to a great extent. That of the whale affords but the poor remains of what it formerly was: in 1771, from the different ports in Holland,

land, one hundred and ten vessels were fitted out for Greenland, and forty for Davis's Straights: in 1785 there were no more than sixty-eight: and the fishery continued on the decline till 1799, when the English intercepted the convoy on its return from Greenland, and completed its destruction. Amsterdam and Rotterdam enjoyed the greatest share of the whale-fisheries. The wealth of this commerce is now chiefly enjoyed by the English and Americans: some few other powers have a small part; of this number are the Danes, and the Portuguese and Spaniards in their colonies in the New World.

The produce of the fisheries was important to Holland; it is ascertained, that it supported at least twenty thousand families; the number of vessels which sailed annually from the several ports employed in the fisheries, was estimated at five or six hundred.

The East and West India trade, was also a mine of wealth to Holland; they had a considerable share of it. The East and West India Companies still exist; but deprived of her colonies by the English, Holland derives no benefit from the New World.

The principal interior trade of Holland, is certainly that with Germany. The navigation of the Rhine, luckily, gives the Dutch an opportunity of engrossing the trade with the different countries that river passes, and also of the other rivers in Germany, which empty their waters into the Rhine. It opens to them an easy communication with the departments of the Saarre, the Rhine and Moselle, Mount Tonnerre, and Francfort, which, before the war, they supplied with the productions of the north and south. At that period, Cologne engrossed the principal traffic of the Rhine from that river, the Dutch received their timber for building; which come down in immense floats every year from Andernach, to Dort. The consumption of this article in Holland, may easily be guessed at, by giving a glance at its shipping, at the buildings which stand upon piles, at the dykes, and the multitude of mills which serve for so many different purposes.

Tobacco is an article of some consequence, even now; that of Amersfort, and its vicinity, in the department of Utrecht, is of a superior quality, and holds the first place in trade after that of Virginia. The leaf is large, soft, un-

tuous, and of a good colour. It has the rare advantage of communicating its flavour to tobaccos of an inferior quality; there is a great deal of this latter sort in Holland, but that which grows in the department of Guelderland passes for the worst.

The Dutch are not, however, confined to the tobacco which their own soil produces; they consume a great quantity beside, which they get from North America, principally from Maryland; and some from the Carraccas. The tobacco, both in leaf and manufactured, is exported in considerable quantities to Germany, and the north of Europe. The manufactory of it was for a long time an object of great importance to Holland; the city of Amsterdam alone, at one period, employed no less than three thousand hands; but this branch of trade has also much decayed from what it originally was.*

Pipes, pens, tiles, bricks, and earthenware, are the chief articles now manufactured in Holland; the pottery of Bergen op Zoom, is in great estimation; and that of Delft likewise, which gives its name to the yellow ware.

If we attentively examine what were the sources from which Holland derived her riches, it is easy to observe, that, besides the principal causes which have contributed to paralyse the commerce of the country, there are others which are independant even of these circumstances. The great increase of money, augmenting the price of labour, could not fail to affect those manufactories which were already lessened by the erection of similar ones in the neighbouring states, during the last century. It is well known, that in Denmark, Sweden, and Russia, certain branches of industry were unknown, even at the conclusion of the 17th century. The East India Company chiefly felt the effects of this decrease. The progress which the English made in India, and that of the French, Danish, and Swedish Companies, lessened its traffic, and consequently the returns and profits.

That which supported the trade of Holland, down to the period of the French revolution, was the immense capital to be found in that country. Amsterdam became the general bank, and prescribed the course of exchange to Europe; the facility with which the merchants could draw upon their correspondents in that city, for the amount of the goods they sold, has preserved in Holland

Holland certain branches of commerce, which otherwise would not have flourished.

Religion.—By the new constitution, every religious sect is equal in the eye of the law; and their respective ministers are all equally excluded from any of the functions dependant on the government. The provincial synods are nine in number, forming a total of fifty-three classes, to which are attached fifteen hundred and seventy preachers. The Roman Catholics have three hundred churches, which are attended by four hundred priests, without including the conquered countries. The Arminians are spread through the provinces of Guelderland, Holland, Utrecht, and Friesland; this society consists of thirty-four communities, at the head of which are forty-three preachers. The other sects chiefly tolerated in Holland, are the Lutherans, the Anabaptists, the Moravian brethren, distinguished by the name of the Evangelical Fraternity; the Greeks, Armenian Christians, Quakers, and the Jews.

Of all the states of Europe, Holland is the one where the Jews have, for a long time back, been admitted to a civil existence; they are divided as elsewhere, into German and Portuguese Jews. The latter are the richest; their manners are more polished, and they are farther removed than the Germans, from the vices and customs with which this nation is reproached in certain parts of Europe. By a decree passed in 1796, the Jews, like the Catholics, have acquired certain political rights. Amsterdam owes a great part of its flourishing situation to the Portuguese Jews; they are looked upon as the most enlightened among the Israelites, and at this day we could enumerate many men of science and learning among them. We shall conclude this article with a reflection, which Sir William Temple made on Holland. "There may be countries where religion does more good; but I am pretty certain there are none, where it does so little harm."

Language.—The Dutch language is a dialect of the German. Though it may appear faulty to strangers; yet it is infinitely more rich in substantives than any other language, ancient or modern; the Greek alone excepted. The whole of the sciences can be expressed in Dutch, without borrowing a single word from the Greek or Latin. The French is, however, so much in use, that all negotiations between Holland and other states are

carried on in that language, which daily becomes more in use. The French will, most probably, be the principal language of communication with all polished nations, as for a long time was the Latin. The spirit of philosophy which distinguished the eighteenth century, contributed not a little to this. Strangers learned French to read Racine; they will study it to read the *Encyclopédie*.

While our unhappy emigrants spread our language every where, the French armies penetrated into Italy, Holland, and Germany. They continued there for a long time; they mixed with the people they had conquered; and as the French are not fond of learning strange languages, strangers are obliged to learn theirs. Many neighbouring states, owing to the success of our arms, have become French, and our language has therefore become to them a national one. French, English, and German, are most commonly spoken over Holland.

Justice.—Justice is administered in Holland as to the civil law, like most other countries; but the criminal jurisprudence does honour to human nature, without encouraging disorders. The Dutch judges never forget that the criminal is a man: as incorruptible as the law, they pronounce with severity, but always with regret. There is no country in Europe where fewer crimes are committed; and justice has rarely occasion to make use of extreme rigour. Continual employment, no doubt, contributes to this preservation of good order, as well as the vigilance of the magistrates. The management of their prisons leaves nothing to wish for: in this instance, Holland offers a most perfect model. There are houses of confinement for every sort of crime. That known by the name of the *Werkhuis*, at Amsterdam, is a pattern in its way; it is a large building divided into two parts, one of which is called the *Rasphuis*, for the prisoners are employed in rasping dying woods; it serves to employ those who have been guilty of petty crimes; the other, known by the name of the *Spinhuis*, is appropriated to females of a dissolute and vicious life.

The town of Bergen-op-Zoom contains a prison exclusively reserved for the military, who have been guilty of crimes; they are employed on public works.

Charities.—The establishments of this nature are very numerous throughout Batavia. There is not a town which has not its *Werkhuis*, or its orphan-house; and

and many villages have them likewise. Several dispensaries have been established, where medicines are distributed gratis to the poor; and there is a central hospital for the vaccine inoculation. Speedy assistance is given to persons found drowned, which in a country so intersected by water, too frequently happens. In fact, every day gives rise to some institution of public utility. An establishment, destined to the support of disabled seamen, was much wanting in Holland. His Majesty, King Louis Napoleon, has lately commanded that a large building, at Delfshaven, on the banks of the Meuse, which formerly belonged to the East India Company, should be appropriated to this most essential purpose.

Character of the Dutch.—Fidelity and good faith form the distinguishing characteristic of a Hollander. He is naturally phlegmatic, laborious, and persevering in his resolutions. It is sufficient to look over the annals of the revolution of the United Provinces, in order to form a judgment of what a nation is capable of undertaking, which wishes to shake off the yoke of tyranny; and in our own time we have seen the Dutch, united with the French, vying in courage with the latter, to drive from their territory the enemy, who sought to be masters of it. We have beheld the Dutch worthy the descendants of those Batavians, who for a long series of years were the admiration of all Europe. We do not now describe them as a people, in whom avarice has stifled every noble and generous sentiment. We must not, however, confound that economy on which public as well as private fortune depends, with that sordid avarice which destroys every liberal idea.

It is true, however, that the manners of the Dutch are much changed within a century. We do not see them toiling incessantly, with the loss of ease and comfort, to heap up wealth, in order to leave it to their heirs; but it is no less true, that Holland is still the country where luxury has made the least progress. It is but very rare, that their expences can equal their revenue; and when that is the case, the Dutch think the year very badly employed: this mode of living takes away from a man's credit and reputation, as much as a wanton and profuse extravagance does in other parts of Europe. A Dutchman, therefore, is lost in the opinion of the public, when it is known that he has dissipated his fortune, either through unforeseen circumstances, or his own misconduct.

It is to this economy, the Dutch must attribute the beauty and utility of their public works; the multiplicity of bridges, of high roads. This economy enables the community at large to pay the taxes, which by this means are less sensibly felt, than elsewhere. In no country are commercial engagements more religiously observed, and no where are domestic virtues held in higher estimation. Far from blaming in the Dutch those qualities which they have maintained, even to the very day we write, we should on the contrary applaud them for having preserved that spirit of order, which is inseparable from real economy, and render them the justice which is their due.

The French abandon the smiling banks of the Loire and of the Seine to inhabit those of the Sprée and of the Neva; that is not the case with the Dutchman. He is only happy amidst his shipping and canals; and if, through interested motives, he is induced to leave his native soil, he delights to find in his new country, a similar local situation, and its accustomed habits; it is for this reason that Batavia, from its low, flat, marshy position, makes him forget the immensity of space which divides him from the Texel. "The Dutch, (says Monsieur Garrat, in his Memoir relative to Holland,) have, I may say, built Holland; they almost appear to say to themselves, What we have done is well."

Bread is not, as in France, the principal food of the people; it constitutes but a small part of their daily wants; a whole Dutch family will not consume in a day, as much as a native of the former province of Limousin would scarcely think enough for his subsistence.

Besides the grain of which bread is usually made, the people make use of buck-wheat and barley, whether ground, or whole; of this there is a very great consumption. Potatoes are much cultivated also.

The English custom of eating meat half raw, is not adopted in Holland; and they follow the general custom of most nations of Europe, to give it that degree of cookery, necessary to facilitate both mastication and digestion. The Dutch consume a vast quantity of salted meat, which is held in higher estimation, than perhaps any where; their mode of curing it being so excellent. The hams of this country, but particularly those of Guelderland, are in high repute among foreigners. They consume large quantities of geese and wild-ducks. Whatever may

may be the reason, the consumption of flesh-meat by no means equals that of fish, which constitutes a most essential part of their nourishment. In several districts of Holland, the ordinary diet of the people is fish, with the addition of potatoes and flour. Animal food, in general, bears a very high price in Holland.

Beer is the principal drink, but the consumption is much less since the introduction of tea and coffee. If the use of beer, however, has decreased, mead and other liquors made from honey and sugar, have fallen more into disuse, since the Dutch have found the means of procuring wines at a reasonable price, which they import from France, Spain, and Germany.

They use great quantities of spirituous liquors, particularly Geneva, which they look upon as a national liquor.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A BIOGRAPHER fulfils but half his duty, if he confines his relation to the public actions of the individual whom he commemorates, without following him into the scenes of private life. We are all curious to ascertain the personal habits and particularities of an illustrious character, and are even gratified by discovering what the Marquis de l'Hôpital enquired, respecting Sir Isaac Newton, whether he ate, drank, and slept, like other men. The reason is obvious; an acquaintance of this sort with the person and manners, embodies our idea of the subject of the narrative, and brings the circumstances of it more distinctly to our mind's eye. I apprehend that no person can read the description of a battle, without having a graphic representation of the scene of action, and of the respective generals, present to his imagination; and the same effort of that power of the mind, less in degree, is exerted whilst tracing the life of an individual. Thus, whenever the name of Socrates is mentioned, we straightway perceive the prominent forehead, baldness, and *σιμότης* of the father of philosophy; and our idea of Queen Elizabeth is inseparably connected with a large ruff and diamond stomacher. I have prefixed the above observations as "prolegomena," to an historical deduction, which in some measure tends to particularize an individual of considerable importance, in the annals of the Roman empire. As I approve of a mathematical

form of proof, wherever it can conveniently be introduced, I shall give an enunciation of the fact, and then proceed to demonstrate. Balimer, the father of Theodoric, who conquered Italy, wore silk next his skin, and was not subject to much cutaneous moisture.

Proof.—Persons of dry skins, (and no other) upon pulling off stockings made of silk, (and no other materials) often observe electric sparks proceeding from their legs. Now Balimer, observed this phenomenon: therefore Balimer was a dry man, and wore silk next his skin. Q. E. D.

Eustathius, p. 513. 4. Ed. Rom. Βαλίμης ὁ Θεωδρίχου πατήρ, ὁ κατακράτηςας Ἰταλίας, φασίν, ἀπάσης, τοῦ σικείου σωματος σπινθῆρας ἀπέπαλλε. Καί τις δὲ σοφὸς παλαιὸς φησὶ περὶ ἐαυτοῦ, ὅτι ἐνδυομένου ποτὲ καὶ ἐκδυομένου αὐτοῦ, σπινθῆρες ἀπεπήδων ἐξ αἰσίοι, ἔστιν ὅτε καὶ κτυποῦντες ἐνίοτε δὲ καὶ φλόγες ὅλαι κατέλαμπον, φησὶ, τὸ ἱμάτιον μὴ καίουσai—

This is curious, as being the first electrical observation, that I am aware of, on record. As another instance, that the notions of modern philosophers have in many cases been anticipated by the ancients, I will observe, that an idea which has been favourably received amongst geologists of late years, and which indeed appears a physical probability, was first suggested by an author, of whom these theorists, I imagine, never heard the name. The hypothesis to which I allude is, that the nucleus of the earth consists of water; and certainly it solves the phenomena of subterraneous convulsions with great facility; the author mentioned, is Gregorius Cyprius, Patriarch of Constantinople, in a tract entitled, "Maris Laudatio." p. 6. Ed. Morel. Paris.

Καὶ θέσις δὲ αὐτῇ, ὡς ἐκ τῶν εἰρημένων εἰκάζει, τὸ μεταίτατον τοῦ παντός, ἔσπερ καὶ τῆς γῆς τὸ μέσον ἀπονεύμεται τῇ θαλάσῃ καὶ κινδυνεύει τῷ λόγῳ, μὴ κέντρον τὴν γῆν δὲ θάλασσαν εἶναι.

B. J. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE seldom, in my life, been more forcibly struck, than by that touching argument of Rousseau's, in favour of making children happy, during infancy, from the probability that they may never taste the happiness of a remoter period, but that accident or disease may bring them to an early grave. Nothing can be more affecting than such a consideration. This led me to speculate upon the general happiness of the inhabitants of boarding-schools, and upon the carelessness with which many a naturally tender mother consigns

consigns her darling, to the care of a person almost unknown to her; and satisfied with perceiving no immediate signs of ill health, or dissatisfaction, when she comes home in the holidays, neglects to enquire how the intermediate time has been spent; how many tears have been shed; how much of happiness, or at least the capacity for happiness, has been thrown away, by the mistaken moral views of their teachers. I beg leave most decisively to protest against any general reflections; I have no doubt but many heads of the institutions I allude to, are tender, benevolent, and excellent persons; to such, my observations do not apply, and happy are the children that fall under their care: but when I recollect the sight of an innocent creature, moistening a scanty piece of dry bread, (given her for a meal) with her tears, exposed to all the shame it was in the power of authority to inflict, for such crimes as making too much noise, or not being willing, or perhaps able, to learn a tedious task; surely I have thought these people imagine the world too happy, that they must be in such a hurry to make their fellow-creatures taste the cup of misery. I do not object to wholesome discipline, but I contend, that starvation is not a proper punishment. This evil is not so prevalent in boys' schools, as in those of girls; indeed, I am inclined to think it very rarely exists among the former; but among the latter, the notions of delicacy, fine shapes, and perhaps a little economy lurking at the bottom, are often destructive of the comforts of a hearty meal. The evils that are the consequences of this system are innumerable. Ask any physician, whether most of the sickness he meets with among the poor, does not arise from their being ill fed. Growing children, if in health, have always very good appetites; and if they are stinted, the consequence must be a loss of strength that will render them more easily the prey of any accidental disorder; and it is notorious, that one of the causes of scrofula and consumption is low feeding. The appetite easily accommodates itself to an allowance, and the present suffering, after a while, is not so much as the future danger; it is not therefore surprizing, that it should not dwell sufficiently on a child's mind, to induce any complaints at home; to which may be added, the odium that attends an informer, the dishonour that is affixed to any tales told out of school, and the fear of being confronted with her

governess. In the case of the slave-trade, Mr. Clarkson found it impossible to induce many of his evidence to tell the same story to the house of commons, they had done to him, from fear of the resentment of the other party. The motive of this letter is to excite tenderness in the bosoms of those who have the care of youth; and in their parents, vigilance to discover the want of it, at those times when cross examination and enquiry is in their power. Whoever has had an opportunity of comparing the feelings of one time of life, with those of another, will find that, when very young, they are infinitely more acute, than at a more advanced age, when they are moderated by other considerations. An unkind look, or word, at that time goes straight to the heart; when older, they begin to feel that an undeserved reproof loses much of its bitterness. If Prince Ahmed's* glass were presented to the absent mother, she would often feel her heart wring with the sight of the manner in which her child was passing her time. I have no doubt, but the present rage for accomplishments has contributed to the destruction of the happiness, and even the life of many a delicate girl. I would have them take in as much of those embellishments, as they have a decided taste for; but I would not make them the first object of their lives. Let them have no melancholy associations with the days of their youth, and they will probably lay in a stock of cheerfulness, that may enhance their future happiness, or soften their future misery. I cannot end this better, than by giving the reader the eloquent passage I alluded to at the beginning of my letter.

“Que faut il donc penser de cette education barbare qui sacrifie le present à un avenir incertain, qui charge un enfant de chaines de tout espece, et commence par le rendre miserable pour lui preparer au loin, je ne sais quel pretendu bonheur, dont il est à croire qu'il ne jouira jamais? Quand je supposerois cette education raisonnable dans son objet, comment voir sans indignation de pauvres infortunés soumis à un joug insupportable, et condamnés à des travaux continuels comme des galériens, sans être assuré que tant de soins leur seront jamais utiles? L'âge de la gaieté se passe au milieu des pleurs, des châtimens, des menaces, de l'esclavage. On tourmente le malheureux pour son bien, et l'on ne

* Arabian Nights.

voit pas la mort qu'on appelle et qui va le saisir au milieu de ce triste appareil. Qui sait combien d'enfants périssent victimes de l'extravagante sagesse d'un pere ou d'un maitre? Heureux d'échapper à sa cruauté, le seul avantage qu'ils tirent des maux qu'il leur a fait souffrir, est de mourir sans regretter la vie, dont ils n'ont connu que les tourments."—*Rousseau Emile*, 2d. book.

Your's, &c.

X.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your miscellany of the 1st of January, 1808, you gave a statement of prisoners committed to Newgate in 1802, and four following years; there is one part of it to which I wish now to call the attention of some of your readers, in order that they may be convinced of the mischiefs which arise in a pecuniary way, from suffering brothels to remain, and permitting prostitutes to walk the streets at night. If justice and humanity are not found of sufficient force, policy may be called in, in behalf of numbers of our innocent fellow-creatures, who may, and no doubt will, if some measures are not speedily adopted, fall victims to the arts of vicious men. In the account above-mentioned, we imagine the article, "Females stealing from men's persons," to signify robberies either committed by prostitutes in the streets, or in houses of ill fame, on the persons of their guilty associates. The number in the five years amounted to one hundred and sixty-nine; as follows in

1802—31

1803—25

1804—25

1805—43

1806—45

—
Total 169
—

The number of persons in the same period committed for picking pockets, was 146, which appears worthy of notice. May we not with good reason conclude, that a great proportion of offences of the sort here noticed, never become public, for there can be little doubt but that many people, who were robbed in this truly disgraceful manner, would not wish the affair to be known. It might be more than a matter of mere curiosity, to have the amount of the sums so stolen ascertained. I do not mean to decide how far the present existing laws are sufficient for the prevention of female se-

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duction, but earnestly wish those who have more legal knowledge than I have, would take pains to make themselves well acquainted with the subject, and point out, in such manner, as may seem to them most proper any defects which may be found. One alteration is most desirable, which is, that seduction under promise of marriage, or by any artifice whatever, should be constituted an offence punishable by indictment. I wish to be referred to the best account of the speeches made in parliament by those members who opposed the Marriage-act of 26 George II. also the Royal marriage-act.

A. Z.

February 10, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a late Number of your Magazine, your "Man of Letters," in an extract from his Port-folio, very confidently asserts, "on the authority of uncontradicted tradition," that the *Travels of Gaudentio di Lucca*, were written by Bishop Berkeley. It is, I think, a matter of little consequence; but I am able to tell your correspondent, who really was the author of those supposed *Travels*. Why they were given to the bishop I could never understand. He may then know, that the "learned romance," as he styles it, was written by a Mr. Simon Peerington, a descendant of the ancient family of that name, in the county of Hereford, and a clergyman of the church of Rome. My assertion rests on the testimony of many of his relations, now dead, among whom, his nephew, the late head of the family, and who was educated by him, has often, in my hearing, said, that his uncle wrote the work, and that he recollected many circumstances of the publication. The same gentleman was the author of other works, to some of which he put his name, which are, *The great Duties of Life*, and *the Mosaic Creation*. He was a man of learning, and of much humour, and, secretly engaging in the politics of the day, wrote many songs and satirical ballads, which were circulated among the Jacobites. The singularities of his character, though inoffensive, were not few. The latter years of his life were spent in London, where he died about the middle of the last century. I just recollect to have seen him, when I was struck by his high stature, and the gravity of his aspect. His motive for writing "*Gaudentio di Lucca*," was to

I i

raise

raise a little money, and to try the credulity of mankind. Of this credulity he had ample proof; for his fiction was received by many as a true story.

Dec. 14, 1808.

J. B.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

AT the present season, when wheat is daily rising in its price, and bread is already exceeding dear, it becomes a duty to employ all the means in our power, to discover a substitute for that valuable article of food.

If the numerous advantages which would result from the general use of the common potatoe, were sufficiently understood, we should have more than a temporary substitute for the grain of wheat, as the nutritive property of that inestimable root, and the numerous methods of preparing it for food, would be such as to exclude wheat from being any longer considered as an indispensable necessary of life, even in this kingdom, where the prejudices of the people against the introduction of any substitute for wheat, appear to be more strongly rooted, than in any other nation upon earth.

As this is my opinion of the real utility of the potatoe, I am induced to undertake the solution of the question, "Is boiling or roasting, the most economical mode of cooking the potatoe?"—in order that, if one or other of these processes should prove to be exceedingly extravagant, we may relinquish the practice, and thus in future guard against the crime of unmeaning wastefulness: a crime, which though little thought of, and not sufficiently exposed to public censure, is daily, and even hourly committed by the giddy and the thoughtless, to the incalculable injury of the needy poor.

In no instance is this unnecessary wastefulness more conspicuous, than in the daily operations of cooking the common articles of our food, in which the poor themselves are continually, though sometimes unintentionally committing this crime, the effects of which can fall only upon their own heads, and that too, at the very time it is committed. I would I had the ability to wield the pen with such irresistible power, as to command what I write to be felt, to enable me to impress upon the minds of those, whom in this world it most concerns, this simple truth, that by unmeaning wastefulness, the poor sin against themselves!

Experiment 1.—Four potatoes, of the sort called here Captain Hart, weighing 3607 grains, were put into a saucepan with cold water, which was made to boil in five minutes, and kept simmering at a boiling heat, for an hour. The water was then poured off, and the saucepan, with the potatoes, again set over the fire for two minutes, to evaporate the moisture from the external surface of the potatoes. They were now taken out and weighed, whilst quite hot, and were found to weigh 3562 grains, having lost 45 grains. When they were cool enough to be handled, and ceased to give out any vapour in the temperature of the air in the room, which was 54° Fahr. they were again put into the balance, and weighed 3550 grains, having now lost 57 grains of their original weight. They were afterwards placed in a cellar for twelve hours, and then weighed 3527 grains, having lost in the whole, by being boiled, 80 grains. Thus we find that the potatoe, cooked for the table, by boiling loses little more than two per cent of its weight.

But in another experiment which I made by boiling a single potatoe, which weighed 1300 grains, it lost only 10 grains after being boiled for an hour, and then cooled in a cellar for twelve hours.

I confess that these experiments rather surprized me, as I had suspected a priori, that the root would have lost more in weight by boiling, and that it would afterwards have absorbed moisture from the air of a damp cellar. Hence we learn the folly of remaining satisfied with mere suppositions, when it is so easy a matter to ascertain and establish facts by direct experiments.

The water in which the potatoes were boiled, acquired the colour of an infusion of green-tea, and contained some mucilage or gum in solution, which gave it something of the flavour of high dried malt. The extractive matter which the water at first dissolved, was afterwards coagulated by the heat, one portion precipitating to the bottom, while the other formed a scum upon the surface of the fluid. If this liquor be freed from the extractive, by filtering it through fine linen, it becomes a wholesome and nutritious fluid, not possessing the least deleterious property, as has been commonly attributed to it. But I shall have occasion at another time, to notice the qualities of this fluid, when treating of the infusion of raw potatoes.

Experiment 2.—A Captain-Hart potatoe, weighing 1220 grains, was placed under

under hot embers, and roasted for an hour, but it was not thoroughly cooked. It weighed, whilst hot, 1028 grains, and after being placed in a cellar for twelve hours, it weighed 1010 grains, having lost in the whole, though not sufficiently cooked, 210 grains, being rather more than one-sixth, or not quite 20 per cent of its original weight.

Experiment 3.—A Captain-Hart potatoe, weighing 1198 grains, was covered with hot embers, and roasted for an hour and a half, when it was found to be thoroughly cooked. Before it was quite cold, it weighed 818 grains, having lost by roasting 380 grains! Being then placed in a cellar for twelve hours, it imbibed four grains of moisture from the damp air of the cellar, weighing now 822 grains.

From this last experiment we learn, that when the potatoe is cooked by roasting, it loses nearly one third, or almost forty per cent of the original weight of

the root;—an enormous waste! which added to the thick hard dry indigestible surface of the roasted potatoe, that is generally left as refuse; the want of economy is so prodigious, that especially in these times, this mode of cooking that nutritious vegetable, ought not to be tolerated, even at the tables of the opulent.

Where is the poor man, whose family having gleaned one hundred measures of wheat, who would cast forty of them into the river, and reserve sixty only for the supply of himself and family?

Or what should we think of the rich man, who having purchased a hundred bushels of meal, were to order forty of them to be buried under a dunghill, lest they should afford nutriment to the needy around him? Yet as great an absurdity as these, is the unmeaning wastefulness of roasting the invaluable root of the potatoe.

Wisbech,
Feb. 21, 1809.

Your's, &c.
W. SKRIMSHIRE, Jnn.

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT and REGISTER, as kept at EDINBURGH, 1808.
ABSTRACT for 1808.

| MONTHS. | THERMOMETER. | | | BAROMETER. | | | RAIN | EVAPO- RATION. | DAYS OF RAIN, SLEET AND SNOW | WINDS. | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|
| | Degrees of Fahrenheit. | | | Inches and Sixteenths. | | | | | | S.E. | N.W. | CALM. | | |
| | Highest | Lowest. | Mean. | Highest | Lowest. | Mean. | | | | S. | N. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | S.W. | N.E. | | | |
| | | | | | | | Inches & 16ths | Inches & 16th | | W. | E. | DAYS. | DAYS. | DAYS. |
| January - | 50 | 24 | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 30.2 | 28.5 | 29.5 | 1.8 | — | 13 | 25 | 6 | — | | |
| February - | 50 | 26 | 36 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 30.8 | 28.13 | 29.11 | 1.12 | 4 | 9 | 19 | 8 | 2 | | |
| March - | 48 | 33 | 37 $\frac{3}{6}$ | 30.4 | 29.4 | 29.14 | 4 | 1.3 | 4 | 13 | 15 | 3 | | |
| April - | 52 | 32 | 42 | 29.14 | 28.10 | 29.8 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 13 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 18 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | |
| May - | 62 | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 55 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 29.13 | 29.2 | 29.8 | 2.6 | 3 | 16 | 12 | 8 | 5 | | |
| June - | 64 | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 58 | 29.14 | 29.4 | 29.9 | 2.4 | 3 | 9 | 14 | 12 | 4 | | |
| July - | 70 | 58 | 64 | 29.14 | 29.5 | 29.10 | 4 | 2.10 | 14 | 8 | 15 | 8 | | |
| August - | 66 | 54 | 61 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 29.14 | 29. | 29.7 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 15 | 17 | 9 | 5 | | |
| September - | 61 | 45 | 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 29.15 | 29. | 29.8 | 2 | 2.8 | 10 | 15 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | |
| October - | 54 | 39 | 41 $\frac{2}{5}$ | 30. | 28.4 | 29.4 | 2.13 | 1.11 | 11 | 19 | 11 | 1 | | |
| November - | 54 | 33 | 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 30.4 | 28.8 | 29.7 | 1.2 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 9 | 5 | | |
| December - | 52 | 26 | 36 $\frac{3}{6}$ | 30.1 | 28.8 | 29.7 | 1.8 | 4 | 12 | 15 | 14 | 2 | | |
| | annual mean } | | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ | annual mean } | | 29.8 | 27.7 total | 20.7 total | 134 total | 189 $\frac{1}{2}$ total | 137 $\frac{1}{2}$ total | 39 total | | |

Register of Occurrences for 1808.

January 1st to 10th, often clear, and in general soft, open weather, wind south-west, barometer rising. A gale of wind on the 10th was followed by three days of snow and sleet, and after another severe gale from the north on the 14th, we had three days of frost, with showers of snow, wind shifting from north to

west: 17th, to end of the month, wind continued westerly, but in other respects, weather proved very unsettled, alternately two or three days of frost and snow, followed by the same space of sleet and rain, barometer keeping low.

February 1st to 7th, frequent showers of rain, sleet and snow; 7th to 14th, intense

tense dry frost, hardly any snow on the ground; 14th to 26th, cloudy, and often hazy and foggy, air coldish, but little frost; 26th, to end, fine mild weather, wind westerly almost the whole of the month; barometer, on the 24th, higher than for several years before.

March.—During the first five days we had fine mild spring weather; wind west; all the rest of the month the wind being uniformly easterly, the weather proved cold and dry, with the exception of the 24th, and part of the 25th, when we had a fall of snow, though it dissolved immediately after. The hills, however, continued very white, vegetation made hardly any progress this month, but the ground was dry, and in good condition for agricultural labours.

April proved an uncommonly severe month.—First three days rather clear and sharp. On the 4th we had a violent storm of wind and rain from the south-west, which was followed by ten days of fair moderate weather, wind west and north-west. The next ten days resembled the middle of winter, having heavy falls of snow on the 17th, 18th, and 21st, air feeling very cold, with northerly winds: 26th to 29th, cold rather abated, shifting from north to east, and shifting to the west on the 29th, the air turned sensibly milder. Vegetation as yet very backward, and grass made little appearance.

May.—During the whole of this month, the weather was mild and favourable to vegetation, and in a great measure compensated for the backwardness of the former part of spring. We had not many, either very cold or warm days, but always moderate and agreeable weather, with frequent refreshing showers. On the 7th and 9th, we had thunderstorms, accompanied with hail of an unusually large size. Winds this month rather variable, mostly inclining to the south of east and west. Swallows appeared the first week.

June.—First three days agreeable enough, brisk wind from south-west, 4th to 10th, coldish weather, often cloudy and misty, with a good deal of rain; wind rather easterly, 10th to 30th. In general, serene, agreeable, and moderately warm; sometimes clear, but oftener cloudy and hazy; no rain except on the 14th and 22d, when we had some heavy showers, wind rather westerly.

July proved very warm throughout. First half was quite dry, so that the pasture was looking rather brown; during

the last fortnight, however, we had a great deal of rain, frequently accompanied with thick mist, wind rather easterly, often calm. The rain proved favourable to the grass fields, which by the end of the month recovered their verdure, also to the late corn as yet light in the ear, but rather retarded the ripening of the forward and heavy crops in the low country.

August.—We had a great deal of rain the first ten days, but the weather afterwards gradually improved, and the last fortnight was favourable, both for ripening and cutting down the corn. This month has been uniformly warm, with the exception of the 26th, 27th, and 28th, which felt rather cool. Till the 13th, we had either easterly winds or calms, but after that the west wind prevailed till near the end of the month, when it veered rather to the south. Harvest commenced in this neighbourhood about the 15th, and got by degrees more general to the end of the month, when the greater part of the crop of the country adjacent, was actually cut down. Crop in general good, except wheat, which has suffered by the blight.

September.—First fortnight, weather rather unsettled, frequently rain; but from the 15th to the end, in general fair, and favourable for the conclusion of harvest, which even in late and remote parts of the country, was pretty well advanced by the 30th: 1st to 8th, wind was westerly, thence to the 15th, east and north-east, and often misty; 15th to 22d, winds rather variable, hitherto the weather had continued mild; some days quite warm, but after the 22d (autumnal equinox), we had a sudden change from heat to cold; from that time, to the end of the month, west and north-west winds prevailed, and felt very sharp. Potatoes, by this time, ascertained to be an abundant and excellent crop.

October.—First six days serene and pleasant, wind westerly: 7th and 8th were very stormy, wind shifting from south to north. Next four days were tolerably agreeable, but weather getting colder, wind north-west. 12th to 20th, air exceedingly cold, with north and north-west winds; snow lying on the ground on the 14th. A storm of wind and rain on the 20th, brought about a milder temperature; wind changing to south-west; but till the 29th, we had a great deal of windy, showery weather, barometer keeping very low. The last three days were serene and pleasant, barometer

barometer rising very quick. This month has been distinguished by frequent high winds and showery weather. On the 7th, 8th, 14th, 20th, and 25th, we had heavy gales which did a good deal of mischief at sea.

November.—To the 5th, mild weather, often quite clear; thence to the 15th, dark and gloomy, sometimes inclining to wet, but upon the whole, very little either of rain or evaporation; hitherto wind was easterly, often calm, cold, though but little frost, and barometer kept up. On the 15th, wind shifting to south-west, we had three days of windy showery weather, quite mild. On the 18th, we had a gale from the north-east, but on the 19th, wind shifted to due west, and continued so till the 27th; weather sometimes clear, and sometimes cloudy, with slight showers, coldish, but not frosty. On the 27th a frost set in, wind north, but only continued to the 29th, when a storm of wind and rain from the south brought us soft weather again. Upon the whole, this month has been tolerably agreeable; no severe cold, and only two or three days of high wind.

December.—First fortnight, in general soft, mild weather, wind westerly. Heavy showers on the 1st, 2d, 6th, and 9th, barometer rising. On the 15th, wind shifting to north, weather grew sensibly colder. On the 17th, we had a heavy gale from north, accompanied with a little snow, and a most intense frost set in which continued till the 24th. On the 23d snow began to fall, and continued without intermission till the middle of the next day, when it lay about nine inches deep; that afternoon a thaw commenced, which dissolved the snow in the low country in four or five days, though the hills were still spotted. On the 23d, wind shifted from north to east, and south-east, in which quarter it remained all the rest of the month, weather very gloomy and disagreeable, with a great deal of rain and sleet. Barometer, last half of the month very steady.

Remarks.—The above Abstract and Register, is for the sake of a comparison arranged, as nearly as possible, in the same manner as a similar communication from a correspondent at Carlisle, inserted in the Magazine for February.

By the highest and lowest of thermometer, is to be understood the *mean heat* of the warmest and coldest days of each month.

The mean heat of each day is ascertained by three observations, conse-

quently, the mean heat of each month is the result of nearly a hundred different observations, yet it is astonishing how nearly the monthly and annual mean of the thermometer, at Edinburgh, agrees with that at Carlisle, though the latter lies about ninety miles due south from the former, and in a different situation. Edinburgh being contiguous to the east coast of Scotland, and Carlisle to the west coast of England.

The barometer is higher at Carlisle than at Edinburgh, but this may be accounted for by the different elevation of the two; the place of observation, at Carlisle, being only seventeen yards and fifty feet higher than the sea, while the greater part of Edinburgh, though less than two miles distant from the sea, is more than three hundred feet elevated above its level. The variations of the barometer, however, at the two places, bear a pretty exact proportion to each other.

Edinburgh,
Feb. 24, 1809.

G. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is, I think, much to be regretted that, amongst all the modern discoveries and improvements, no method has yet been put in practice for communicating the exact degree of time in which a composer of music would have his works performed. Dr. Crotch, indeed, and perhaps one or two others, have suggested a method by which this difficulty may be surmounted,* but I fear the plan is not likely to be generally adopted.

Nevertheless, for want of some such expedient, it is no uncommon thing to hear composers complaining of the injustice done to their music, even at the principal concerts in London, by its being performed either too fast, or too slow, although in other respects it may have every possible advantage.

And not only new music, but the more ancient is also affected by this want of a criterion for judging of the exact time in which it ought to be performed, to give it proper effect.

This must be obvious to any person who occasionally frequents different cathedrals, and pays the least attention to this subject, as he will find a considerable variation in the time of performing the same services and anthems; and

* See the Monthly Magazine for January, 1800, p. 941.

even in the same choir, he will hear them played faster or slower, by different persons at the organ.

And although most of these times must, of course, be wrong (as there can be but one proper time strictly belonging to any composition, or movement), yet every one will justify his own measure. The advocate for slow time, for instance, will say he disapproves of hurrying the solemn compositions for the church; whilst another will be no less offended by the dragging, languid style, in which they are sometimes performed, as though dulness were a necessary characteristic of church music.

In concerts too, one leader will play all quick movements with such rapidity, that half the orchestra are puzzled to keep up with him, and nothing is distinctly articulated; whilst another, by falling into the opposite extreme, will mar the effect of the performance, and communicate to it a languor and want of energy, which does not belong to it.

And although it is by no means to be supposed, that leaders will always be in extremes, yet the precise medium is difficult to hit; and as where matters are left to the opinions of individuals, such opinions will always vary; leaders and conductors will in general be inclined, in some degree, to lean towards one extreme or the other.

It is true that nothing can be more clearly laid down, than the proportion of the different notes to each other, in the Time Table. But yet, if neither of these be fixed as any standard, the only end that can be answered by this accuracy, is to enable the performers to keep to such time as the leader happens to set out with.

In the general divisions of time, into years, months, or days, the greater divisions being fixed, and exactly ascertained by the motions of the sun and earth, the smaller ones are accurately subdivided from them.

Also in all measures of length, weight or quantity, there are fixed standards for the pound, or gallon, or yard; so that it is not left to opinion to decide how much ought exactly to constitute any particular weight, or measure, that may be required.

It will, however, probably be observed, that the analogy between the tables just alluded to, and the Musical Time Table will not hold good; because, while the former are subject to no variation whatever, the latter is so essentially altered

by the terms *adagio*, *allegro*, and others, insomuch that although in the Time Table, one minim is said to consist of four quavers, yet these are played in an *adagio* movement, much slower than even minims in *alla-breve* time. Were indeed these vague terms abolished, and a standard framed and adhered to for the semibreve, minim or crotchet, then slow music might be written in breves, and semibreves; andantes in minims and crotchets; allegros and prestos in quavers, semiquavers and demisemiquavers; and the analogy could be preserved throughout, so that the degrees of musical time might be regulated by the general divisions of minutes and seconds, with as much certainty and precision as the measures of length or weight are by the foot or the pound. But as matters stand, all that can well be done is, to fix separate standards for the different measures of *adagio*, *largo*, *andante*, *allegro*, and *presto*, which are all that I think necessary to be particularly defined and ascertained; the terms, *larghetto*, *allegretto*, *prestissimo*, and the rest being either diminutions, or accelerations of their principals. And this order, or arrangement of them, appears to me to be the most generally acknowledged; it being the general rule to reckon the time in *adagio* movements by quavers (that is, 8 in a bar in common time, or 6 in triple) and in *largo* movements by crotchets (or 4 in a bar in common time, or 3 in triple). As for the others, *presto* is universally allowed to denote the greatest degree of quickness, and *andante* forms the medium between *largo* and *allegro*. There is one more term sometimes used as a mark of time, namely, *vivace*, which however seems more properly to relate to the manner of touching the instrument, or of bowing; as music may be played, *spirituoso*, (or with spirit) without accelerating the time.

Although I am far from presuming to fix this point myself, or absolutely to determine any standard for the 5 degrees of time before-mentioned, yet by way of doing something towards it, and exciting others better qualified to set about it, I venture to suggest the following scale, which may be observed by means of the pendulum proposed by Dr. Crotch, in the paper of the *Monthly Magazine* before alluded to.

Let there be, for *adagio* time, a pendulum of 30 inches, to vibrate the quaver; or should one of that length be found inconvenient,

inconvenient, it may be shortened to 7 inches and a half, and every other vibration reckoned.

In *largo* movements, one of 24 inches to vibrate the quaver.

Andante ditto 16 } inches, to vibrate
Allegro ditto 4 } the crotchets.

Presto ditto, 10 inches to vibrate the minim: from the strictness of which rule, however, some deviations may be made, according to the respective meaning of the words *larghetto*, *allegretto*, *allegro*, *assai*, and *prestissimo*.

In the cathedral full-services, and in anthems, consisting chiefly of semibreves and minims, perhaps about 100 minims, 50 semibreves, or 25 bars in alla-breve time in a minute, may be considered as a good standard. In triple time, however, the minims, &c. should be played rather slower, or not so many in a minute.

With regard to the manner of using this pendulum, it certainly may be managed by the person at the piano-forte, immediately previous to the performance of any new glee, or piece, without being observed by any of the audience. At least, at rehearsals, it may be used for every different movement in new music, according to the general rules proposed, or according to any particular one that may be appointed by the author, as is the case in Dr. Crotch's publications.

In cathedrals too, a pendulum may be suspended upon a hook in the organ loft, at the side of the keys, so as to be set in motion whenever required, immediately before beginning a service or anthem, by which means the length of the pendulum being marked in the organ book, at the beginning of each composition, different organ players may be able to accompany the same pieces, without varying the time.

After all, however, the remarks here offered are only, as I said before, *suggestions*; and should they excite the attention of any of the more eminent professors of music, my end will be fully answered, whether they agree with me in regard to the precise number of vibrations, or not; all I wish being, that something may be determined upon the subject, and that what ought to be matter of fact, or certainty, may no longer be mere matter of opinion. Your's, &c. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON a late perusal of the first part of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, my atten-

tion was insensibly drawn to the many coincidences, in the account given by him, concerning the creation and primitive ages of the world, and that of Moses in the Book of Genesis. It may not, perhaps, be entirely without interest to some of your readers, if I present you with some sentences of the greatest similarity, and by juxta-position make the coincidences appear the more conclusive. They will be strongly demonstrative, that the ideas, imbibed by the Roman poet respecting these primitive times, sprang originally from the Hebrew source; and hence they will tend to evince, without adducing any other proof, that a knowledge of the Hebrew Scriptures extended, and that their contents were, in some degree at least, accredited beyond the limits of the Jewish nation.

"In the beginning, God created the heaven and the earth; and the earth was without form and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. And God said, let there be light and there was light." *Gen. i. 1. 2. 3.*

"Ante mare et tellus, et, quod tegit omnia,
celum,

Unus erat toto naturæ vultus in orbe,
Quem dixere chaos; rudis indigestaque
moles." *Ov. Met. 1, 5, 6, 7.*

"Hanc Deus, et melior litem natura dire-
mit." *Ov. Met. 1, 21.*

In this last sentence too, it is worthy of remark, that the word "Deus," does not seem, as if intended to be applied to any heathen deity, but rather as alluding to the one supreme God; although the poet, in a subsequent verse, appears at a loss to what deity he ought to ascribe the great work of creation; since he speaks of him thus,

— Quisquis fuit ille deorum." *Ov. Met. 1, 32.*

This circumstance brings to my recollection, the inscription on the altar, at Athens, "*Ἀγνοῖα Θεῶν*," as mentioned by St. Paul; and they both together clearly demonstrate, to what a pitch of ignorance, with respect to the divinity, idolatry had reduced two of the most refined and learned nations at that time, on the face of the earth. But to proceed:

"So God created man in his own image; in the image of God created he him." *Gen. i. 27.*

"Finxit in effigiem moderantum cuncta de-
orum." *Ov. Met. 1, 83.*

The golden age of the poet depicts in lively colours the innocence and happiness

happiness in which the scriptures represent our first progenitors to have lived in Paradise :

" Aurea prima sata est ætas, quæ, vindice nullo,
Sponte sua, sine lege, fidem rectumque colebat,
Pœna metusque aberant, &c.

Ov. Met. 1, 88, et seq.

The fall of man, and the consequent wickedness of the human race, are likewise designated with great perspicuity in the poet's iron age :

— " De duro est ultima ferro.
Protinus irrupit venæ pejoris in ævum
Omne nefas : fugere pudor, verumque fides-
que." *Ov. Met. 1127, et seq.*

" There were giants in the earth in those days." *Gen. vi. 4.*

" And they said ; go to, let us build a city and a tower, whose top may reach unto heaven." *Gen. xi. 4.*

" Affectâsse ferunt regnum cœleste gigantas,
Altaque congestos struxisse ad sidera mon-
tes." *Ov. Met. 1, 152, 153.*

Again ; " And God saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually." *Gen. vi. 5.*

— " Quà terra patet, fera regnat Erinny's :
In facinus jurâsse putes."

Ov. Met. 1, 241, 242.

Again ; " And behold I, even I, do bring a flood of waters upon the earth, to destroy all flesh, wherein is the breath of life from under heaven ; and every thing that is in the earth shall die." *Gen. vi. 7.*

" Pœna placet diversa, genus mortale sub
undis
Perdere, et ex omni nimbos dimittere cœlo."

Ov. Met. 1, 260, 261.

Again ; " And the Lord said unto Noah, come thou and all thy house into the ark ; for thee have I seen righteous before me in this generation." *Gen. vii. 1.*

Thus the poet, speaking of Deucalion, and his wife Pyrrha, says,

" Non illo melior quisquam, nec amantior æqui
Vir fuit, aut illa metuentior ulla deorum."

Ov. Met. 1, 322, 323.

Again ; " And Noah went in, and his sons, and his wife, and his son's wives with him, into the ark, because of the waters of the flood." *Gen. vii. 1.*

" And the ark rested in the seventh month, on the seventeenth day of the month, upon the mountains of Ararat." *Gen. viii. 4.*

" Mons ibi verticibus petit arduus ætra
duobus,
Nomine Parnassus, superatque cacumine
nubes :
Hic ubi Deucalion (nam cætera textat
æquor)
Cum consorte tori parva rate vectus adhæsit."

Ov. Met. 1, 316, et seq.

Again ; " And Noah builded an altar unto the Lord, and took of every clean beast, and of every clean fowl, and offered burnt offerings on the altar." *Gen. viii. 20.*

— " Flectunt vestigia sanctæ
Ad delubra Deæ." *Ov. Met. 1, 372, et seq.*

— " Procumbit uterque
Pronus humi." *Ov. Met. 1, 375, et seq.*

" Atque ita, si precibus, dixerant, numina
justis
Victa remollescent, si flectitur ira deorum."

Ov. Met. 1, 377, et seq.

Without adding any comments on the above extracts, I shall just request permission to close this communication with a sentence of Ovid, concerning the final destruction of the world, which is closely connected with some already quoted, and which is in strict consonance with the belief of Christians, both as to the certain future occurrence of that event, and also as to the element which is destined to accomplish it :

" Esse quoque in fatis reminiscitur, affosæ
tempus,
Quo mare, quo tellus, correptaque regia
cœli
Ardeat."

Ov. Met. 1, 256, et seq.

Your's, &c.

W. SINGLETON,

*Hanslope,
Feb. 14, 1809.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A Correspondent, who signs himself " a Native of Totnes," has lately amused us all here (Totnes), by his observations, in your valuable Magazine of January last, on Mr. Windeatt's ingenious communication respecting the history and present state of our place. Our town, it is true, is but a little one, and our numbers but few, and though we may resemble the smallness, as well as (pardon a little local vanity) the beauty of poor Anna Bullen's neck, yet we do not possess a sufficient quantity of her philosophy, calmly to submit to the unmerited stroke of your anonymous Correspondent. These papers have afforded us much matter for harmless discussion, and there are some who have no doubt reason to bless the writers, even were it only that they have postponed the fate of many a character,

acter, intended for the ordinary operation of tittle-tattle dissection.

Our town is prettily situated in a fertile and beautiful country; and is much resorted to by travellers. Mr. Windeatt has, therefore, not wasted his antiquarian knowledge and powers of description upon an unworthy object. He has not been dressing up a doll. We have, thank God, nothing to complain of, but that our place happens to be the seat of a corporation, which is occasionally the cause of much bickering. Your anonymous Correspondent has intelligibly, but cautiously, charged the members of this public nuisance with the guilt of misapplying the funds of several eleemosynary donations, and has endeavoured to throw a reflection upon the whole town in consequence; whereas, in truth, such charges can only apply, if they do apply at all, to those who partake of the loaves and fishes of the charter; and they, from tolerably obvious reasons, are very few indeed. If many were allowed to be qualified to sit down to the banquet, a thousand jealousies respecting livings, and little snug places in public offices, might arise, and the feast would very likely end in a fray. Thus much for the political sins of the place, so insidiously enumerated in a long string of arch interrogatories, which can only be thought, even by your Correspondent, to attach to about 14 or 15 persons out of 2,503. However, if such abuses really exist, measures are about to be speedily adopted, as becomes such an age of correctional inquiry as this, to bring them to light, and the depredators to punishment.

We are much indebted to Mr. Windeatt for tracing the progress of our refinement, from cock-fighting to dancing and music, and from the barbarous pleasures of bull-baiting to the intellectual resources of no less than three book societies. We have, moreover, lately sent up to your great metropolis a very promising young painter, and, amongst the many genteel and opulent families which reside in this town, and its immediate vicinity, we have several able dilettanti artists and musicians, two tolerable antiquarians, and one poet.

Our intelligent champion has been censured by your Correspondent, for omitting to notice "the beautiful screen of stone" in our church: since that censure has reached us, we have carefully examined it, even to an occasional omission of our responses in the Litany, and have observed in it nothing worthy of celebration.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 183.

We are far from thinking Mr. W. censurable for noticing, that the influence of her Grace of Bolton, in the election of one member for Totnes, is derived from her being, the lucky mistress "of a fine stream which drives two sets of mills," which are valuable, and belong to the corporation. The circumstance is very curious, and will no doubt make many of your readers smile. Thus one of the members, like the eider duck in "the Peacock at Home," may be said to come up to Parliament by water. Upon this subject a merry wag one day observed, that you might see a senator in her Grace's water, like a rattlesnake in spirits of wine, only that water is no preservative against corruption. However, the recent death of a great man amongst us here is likely to induce her Grace, at the next general election, to turn the course of her stream, and to change the face of matters.

Your Correspondent, by interrogatory, has ungenerously cast a slur upon the political, and also, if I understand him, upon the moral character of Mr. Adams, one of our members, who is so *strong* in the popular opinion, that he wants even no invigoration from her Grace's stream. With respect to this gentleman we have the pleasure of observing, that he enjoys the good wishes and esteem of the town, and that the great interest which he possesses has frequently been exercised in favour of those who are without the pale of the corporation, and could give him no return but their gratitude. He lives close to the town in great hospitality, whilst Mr. Hall, the other member, with sagacious economy, never visits us but to make "his calling and election sure."

Your Correspondent, in the same cynical vein, has insinuated, that a quotation in Mr. Windeatt's communication is from the pen of "a modern knight, Sir John Carr." We have eagerly read all the works of that elegant and lively writer, and we consider them not less creditable to that place than to the character of contemporary literature, and have never seen a line which resembled in style or matter any part of such extract. In truth, I strongly suspect it to be from the productions of Dr. Cornish, a literary gentleman, one of our townsmen, and the brother in law of a distinguished literary character, Lord Teignmouth. We beg pardon for having trespassed so long upon your readers, but we have been naturally desirous of rescuing the fair fame of our neat and much frequented town from the billi-

ous obloquy cast upon it by your Correspondent, and remain

Yours, &c.

TWO NATIVES OF TOTNES.

Totnes, Feb. 1, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for this month I perceive a long narrative respecting the late Sir Richard Hill, who was, if the accounts of his beneficence be true, a very useful good man. As such be his memory duly respected!

But the writer of that account seems to have been not perfectly informed. He has made some mistakes, and some omissions. Permit me to attempt to rectify them.

He says, Sir Richard became known in early life to the Rev. and learned Messrs. Romaine, Talbot, Stillingfleet, Venn, Berridge, and Walker.—Who, besides him, ever thought either Mr. Romaine, Mr. Venn, or Mr. Berridge, distinguished for learning? They were all of them, no doubt, pious in their way. But whoever has heard, (as I have) the pulpit tittle-tattle of the first, or has read a printed volume of his letters, cannot, I think, give him credit for a vast profundity of learning, nor indeed for much elegance in writing. I remember a passage, in one of those letters to a lady, runs thus:—"Exalt the Lord Jesus Christ—Up with him!—Up with him!—Up with him!"—The rest of the volume is *equally elegant and learned*. So poor honest Mr. Berridge's thing, which he called a poem, viz. "The Christian World unmasked. Come! take a peep!" will not discover a vast deal of learning, or even of common sense, especially where he describes a laborious blacksmith with a spark got into his throat.—Mr Venn also was a plain honest Calvinistic Methodist, but never before, that ever I heard of, mistaken for a scholar.

The other gentlemen, whoever they were, were not of celebrated name, except, perhaps, among the party; for I, who have been intimately acquainted with methodism and its votaries, never heard of them.

The gentleman who wrote this account of Sir Richard, does not appear to know that Mr. Fletcher, the Vicar of Madely, was domestic tutor to Sir Richard and his brother Rowland. Mr. Fletcher at that time preached frequently for Mr. Wesley, and I can remember to have often seen

these two youths come with him to West-street Chapel. There, it is probable, they got their first impressions of methodism, although they afterward took the calvinistic side. Fletcher (a most amiable man) was greatly respected by the old Lady Hill, the mother of these gentlemen, and it was then said, that he was presented to the vicarage of Madely through her interest.

When young Rowland came out, a piping hot preacher, Sir Richard also, a young man of warm passions, and of the same calvinistic judgment with his brother, entered the lists with him against the wicked Arminians, and, in their zeal for what they thought the cause of God and truth, they regarded no customary restraints. Sir Richard published the pamphlet mentioned, and Rowland brought out a *Farrago*, then a *Farrago double distilled*, and after that other pieces of the same cast, in which are many epithets bestowed, and many hard reflections, which his maturer judgment would, no doubt, now disapprove. At this time Fletcher was their chief opponent, but an opponent who fought only with the keen sword of argument, finely edged with meekness. Fletcher was older than these warm young men; his judgment more mature, his passions more under command; so that he never forgot what became him as a Christian and a gentleman.

Mr. Augustus Toplady was also one of the warriors of that day, and a courageous one he was. Sir Richard Hill's eulogist says, that "he had a great command of language." If he means a *copius verborum*, he certainly had: but it was the language of Billingsgate, as any one may see who will take the trouble to wade through his controversial publications.

As to the supposition that he recanted some of his opinions when dying, it is probably not true. But if he did, it could not be either a disgrace or a credit to him. A man's judgment may not be as clear as usual, when near dissolution. But if it be so, surely there cannot be any disgrace in a change of sentiment, or in expressing that change, if he thinks he has been mistaken.

It is, however, most probable, that if Mr. Toplady recanted any thing at that serious time, it was only the harsh expressions which his furious bigotted zeal had betrayed him into. He might then see, that it was possible for men who could not think with him to be equally

the objects of the Divine regard, and that "the wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God."

Sir Richard Hill appears in his latter days to have been of a cooler mind, where he recommended "brotherly love." Had he then been called upon by any junior zealot to anathematize an Arminian, or perhaps even a wider Christian, he would most likely have declined stepping into the judgment-seat of Christ, and would even have given the gentle rebuke to those who know not what manner of spirit they are of. "How shall I curse whom the Lord hath not cursed? How shall I defy whom the Lord hath not defied?"

The memory of the just, of all parties and persuasions, is blessed! Let that of Sir Richard Hill be crowned and cherished with affectionate respect!

Jan. 21, 1809.

P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR very respectable, intelligent, and learned Correspondent, Mr. Capel Lofft, seems to have launched a little out of his latitude, when he proposes to join the Tea-tree to the Genus *Myrtus*, with which, beyond a little *prima facie* similitude, it has no natural affinity whatever.

In the flower of the myrtle the germen is inferior, while in the tea it is superior; that is, in the former the calyx, petals, and stamens are all inserted into the crown of the germen; in the latter these parts are inserted below the germen—circumstances of the first importance to be attended to in arranging plants according to their natural affinities. The fruit of the myrtle is a berry, that of the tea a dry capsule of three cells, or rather three capsules united; the former crowned with the persistent calyx, the latter having the calyx at its base. Besides these characters taken from the fructification, the myrtle has opposite, the tea alternate leaves. The myrtle belongs to a very large, and very natural and easily defined family, all of which are more or less aromatic. The tea-tree has very little affinity with any plant cultivated in our gardens, except with the *Camellia*, to which it is indeed very closely allied; and both these plants are void of all aromatic quality, being in their recent state highly nauseous.

I would not be thought, however, to

attach any discredit to your worthy Correspondent for falling into this very venial error: Jussieu himself, in joining the Tea to the family of *Aurantia*, has scarcely improved upon its former arrangement, where it was found among the *Malvaceæ*; the truth, I believe is, that it belongs to no family as yet established, but most certainly not to the myrtle.

There are two varieties of the tea cultivated in our nurseries, known by the names of Green and Bohea; there is not, however, any probability, that the green and bohea teas of the shops are the exclusive product of these varieties. They differ very little from one another, but the green variety is the most hardy: a shrub of this sort stood in the open ground at the late Mr. Gordon's nursery, at Mile-End, many years. I agree with Mr. Capel Lofft that in the warmer parts of our island, and more especially on the southern coast of the Isle of Wight, both varieties would probably thrive, as well as the common myrtle.

Your's, &c.

THEIPHILUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE DILLETANTI TOURIST,

Or LETTERS from an AMATEUR of ART, in LONDON, to a FRIEND near MANCHESTER.

I SHALL not observe much regularity or system in these tours; but pay my visits at the different stations of Art as inclination prompts me. Sometimes musing among the august sculptures of ancient Greece, sometimes among the pictorial beauties of modern Britain, sometimes among the dust of ancient lore, but oftener lounging an hour among the lighter elegancies of art, more like a dilettanti than a professional tourist.

I was yesterday at the Museum of Greek Sculptures belonging to Lord Elgin, who has enriched his country with an unrivalled and invaluable collection; brought together with a princely munificence. In a few days I shall visit Mr. Thomas Hope's Collection, in which are some of the finest fictile vases, that have descended to us from the ancient world. And I am just returned from the Townley Gallery, which shall, by your desire, principally engross the subject of my letters, till I have conducted you through this great national museum of antique art.

You may by this sketch of my erratic tours, perceive how delightfully my mind is employed, and how luxuriously

I revel

I revel and indulge my mental appetite on the choicest morceaux of the plastic arts. In pacing the rooms of the Townley Gallery, oftentimes alone, and happily uninterrupted, my mind enjoys her rich repast. Abstracted from all the cares of the present moment, I am no longer an inhabitant of modern times, I am an unknown, an invisible spectator of the ancient world. I fancy myself contemporary with Phidias, with Myron, with Scopas, with Agesander, with Apelles, with Alcamenes; I fancy myself a subject of Alexander the Great, or of Pericles, instead of an humble citizen of the British isles; I indulge in reveries, I join the applauding testimonies of an enlightened nation, at the first exposure to public view of the inimitable Laocoon; I am among the first in congratulating Agesander on his success; I join the illustrious Athenians in the important task of deciding the claims of Alcamenes of Athens, and Agoracritus of Paros, whose rival skill was exerted in finishing a statue of Venus; and exult as if I were really a citizen of Athens, in finding the palm of merit adjudged by the Athenians to their own citizen.

Taking up my description of the Townley Collection of Antiquities, where I concluded my last, we enter the third room, which is appropriated to Greek and Roman sculptures. The walls are embellished with basso-relievos of larger size than in the first room. In the centre of a very fine one (No. 3) is a pilaster pedestal, supporting a vase, the handles of which are composed of griffins' heads. There are several mythological symbols represented on this monument, which are peculiarly valuable as illustrations of the ancient poets and historians.

The museum is fortunate in having several representations of that much disputed figure, the Indian Bacchus;—No. 3, No. 14, No. 47, and No. 75, in the first room; No. 4, No. 17, No. 19, No. 27, No. 29, No. 30, in this, &c. being all representations either in basso relievo, busts, or terminal figures, of this bearded deity. The one before me (No. 4) is a basso-relievo of large dimensions, representing the Indian Bacchus received as a guest by Icarus. The Indian Bacchus is neither the fat jolly boy of Anacreon, nor the beautiful youth of the Greek sculptors, but is a colossal venerable old man, with a majestic beard, and a profusion of hair, which, as well as the beard, is very carefully and formally arranged in curls; he is clothed

from head to foot, in immense folds of drapery, which leave him but his right hand at liberty. By referring to Mr. Thomas Hope's, elegant publication of his *Designs for Household Furniture*, you will find several engravings of antique busts of this deity in his possession. In the Napoleon Museum at Paris there is a very fine statue of this god, of Pentelican marble, drest like the one in this example, which for a long time was considered to be a statue of Sardanapalus, the infamous king of Assyria, because his name was inscribed in Greek characters on the folds of his garment; but it has been discovered that the inscription is of a much later date than the statue. The sagacity of the celebrated Winckelmann, was even imposed upon before this discovery; and not finding any traits of the Assyrian Sardanapalus in the statue, he searched in vain for some other of the name. The learned Abbe Visconti, who is keeper of the statues, had the honour of restoring, by this important discovery, to the god of the East, his long lost property in this statue. But I am intruding into the Napoleon Museum without a passport, and at a time I should be in the British; therefore, to return from this digression, several of these tablets have the holes through them that I alluded to in a former letter, which I there supposed was for the purpose of suspending them as studies for their disciples in the rooms of the ancient artists.

Next to this is an exquisitely designed basso-relievo in marble (No. 5), which appears to have been a funeral monument to a father and his two sons, who are in Roman dresses. The attendant figures are the guardian divinities of the family. The inscription, which was in Greek, is unfortunately very nearly obliterated. At a small distance is a very fine one (No. 9.) which was divided by the artist into three compartments. In the upper division, the infant Jupiter is represented riding on the Amalthean goat; in the middle, a triton is seizing a bull by the horns; and in the lower, two men are carrying a hog towards an elevated spot of ground to be sacrificed.

A fine Bacchanalian groupe of three figures (No. 12) is deserving attention; the first figure is a Bacchante playing on a tambourin; the second, a Faun playing on the double pipe; and the third, an intoxicated Faun holding a thyrsus, which has been for time immemorial an attribute of Bacchus. Its origin may be dated from the conquest of India, and it is

in

in fact a lance, the steel point of which is concealed by the cone of a pine. It was given him in memory of the stratagem which was employed against the Indians by his orders when he marched against them; arming his followers with pikes or lances, whose points were thus concealed, and the stems covered with leaves and stalks of ivy, advancing in apparent disorder, assuming the appearance of

Midnight shout and revelry,
Topsy dance and jollity. *Milton's Comus.*

rather than of

An host angelic, clad in burning arms.
Home's Douglas.

This emblem (the thyrsus) is used by the ancients in all representations of Bacchus, Ariadne, and Bacchanalian subjects. Neither must I omit the next (No. 13) a beautiful personification of Victory offering a libation to Apollo Musagetes, which was formerly in the collection of Sir William Hamilton. The Greeks in the days of Homer had not personified this goddess: she first arose from the prolific imagination of Hesiod. According to an ancient scholiast on the works of Aristophanes, the father of Bupalus, who lived in the fifty-third Olympiad, was the first who added wings to the figures both of Victory and Cupid; and according to the other writers Aglaophon of Thasus was the first who thus represented the former of these deities, whose example has been followed by every posterior artist. Among the isolated sculptures in this room most worthy of notice, if I may be allowed the judgment of selection, are a statue of the goddess Fortune (No. 18), a singularly well carved votive statue of a man (No. 21), who is carrying a round leathern bucket, suspended from his left arm. The costume is excellently displayed, and is an invaluable acquisition to the antiquary and the painter. The head is covered with a comical bonnet, and a dolphin is placed behind as a support to the figure. A very beautiful statue of Venus (No. 22.) A superlatively fine unknown head (No. 23) which the Synopsis of the museum supposes to be of a Titan. It is highly animated, and is looking upwards, apparently in great agitation. A Votive statue (No 25,) an excellent companion to 21. It is an elderly man holding a basket of fish in his left hand. An entire terminus of the bearded Bacchus (No. 29) six feet high. The remains

of a groupe, (No 31) of two boys fighting, one of which remains entire, with part of the arm of the other grasped in both hands, which he is biting. They appear to have quarrelled at the game of the talus, described by Ovid, as appears by one of those bones called *tali*, remaining in the hand of the figure, which is destroyed. A singular Greek inscription upon a circular shield (No. 36), containing the names of the Ephebi of Athens, under Alcamenes, when he held the office of Cosmetes. A fine bronze head of Homer (No. 39), presented by the late Lord Exeter. But one of the most valuable documents of ancient times, is a Greek sepulchral monument (No. 41), that was presented to the museum by Sir Joseph Banks, and the Hon. A. C. Frazer. The basso-relievo in front represents a trophy, on one side of which stands a warrior, and on the other a female figure, feeding a serpent, which is twined round the trunk of a tree, on which the trophy is erected. On the right of these figures is the fore part of a house. An inscription on the top of this monument contains a list of names, probably of those who fell in some engagement. And a statue of Actæon, attacked by his dogs, in the finest style of sculpture.

I have now presented you with a brief sketch of the contents of three of the rooms of this magnificent collection of antiquities, and shall take the earliest opportunity of continuing my description. Till then, adieu.

M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FEEL induced from the wide circulation of your miscellany, to communicate to the public my observations and sentiments with respect to the common flints of this country. These, though few, and perhaps erroneous, may serve the purpose of directing to this subject, the attention of men furnished with chemical apparatus, and abounding in leisure for the prosecution of such inquiries.

During a residence of some few years in a flinty part of Buckinghamshire, it was impossible not to make some observations on a species of stone, which every where presented itself to my notice, and which I have at length decided within my own breast, to be a modification of calcareous earth. To this conclusion I have been led by a number of remarks, for the most

most part unconnected with chemical research; a circumstance, which, though it may invalidate my deductions, cannot render the facts less certain, or the object of my inquiry less interesting. These remarks, which I must leave to the chemist to corroborate, are as follows:

1. The common flint is never found, as far as I can learn, but in the vicinity of chalk, in which it lies bedded.

2. I have always observed it running in dark horizontal veins along a deep bed of chalk, as if introduced by water: and above and below it, is a tinge of a rusty red, frequently seen, as though produced by an oxidation of iron.

3. I have now in my possession a number of hollow spherical flints, more or less filled with chalk in the inside, and with a calcareous incrustation more or less hard, on the outside, but always increasing in hardness, as it approaches the coat of flint. Some of them are solid flint, but with the same incrustation.

4. Flints are never found with angular surfaces, but have their prominences all circular, or approaching to it. There appears an irregular crystallization in them, as if effected by a portion of water, confined in a bed of chalk, and producing, like water thrown in small quantities amongst flour, a variety of forms more or less round.

5. I have a number of white opaque flints, in which the colour of chalk is retained, and in which there are cavities containing chalk, but the formation of flint is in other respects completed.

6. In some specimens may be traced the several gradations from a state of pulverulent calcareous earth, to the dark transparent substance of which gun-flints are made, proceeding in distinct coatings, progressively harder, as they advance to the state of black flint.

7. I have a fossil echinus, found in a chalk-pit, which upon breaking, proved to be a complete flint, with a very slight edge of white incrustation.

From the above observations, I am led to believe, that flints of this class are formed, merely by the accession of water to a bed of chalk. Whether the union of the carbonic acid gas with the constituent gases of the water, or whether any adventitious matter may have been introduced by the water in the state of solution, or attenuation, I have not time or means to inquire. I must leave it likewise to others to ascertain the accurate results, after a volatilization of

the water, and compare them with the usual state of the calcareous strata in which flint is found.

Your's, &c.

A. B. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A Correspondent in your last number manifests a considerable degree of curiosity with respect to the comparative merits of Mr. Malthus's, and Dr. Jarrold's theories on population. I cannot pretend to decide this question, not having seen Dr. Jarrold's work: but having lately read a reply to the *Essay on Population*, in a series of letters, and thinking it a matter of some interest to the public to have the subject of Mr. Malthus's reputation fully canvassed, I have brought together in one view the chief objections insisted on by this anonymous writer, and leave it to some friend or admirer of Mr. Malthus to answer them.—The whole controversy reduces itself to the following considerations.

1. Whether the Extract from Wallace's "*Prospects of Mankind*," &c. quoted by the author in second letter, is a fabrication of his own, or whether it is not to be found in the work from which it professes to be taken?

2. Whether that extract does not completely overturn every pretension in Mr. Malthus to the discovery of a new principle in human nature, incompatible with any great degree of improvement in government or morals? Or whether Wallace has not both stated the principle of the disproportion, between the power of increase in population, and the power of increase in the means of subsistence, which is the basis of Mr. M.'s system, and whether he has not drawn the very same inference from it that Mr. Malthus has done, viz. that vice and misery are necessary to keep population down to the level of the means of subsistence?

3. Whether the idea of a geometrical and arithmetical series, by which Mr. M. is supposed to have furnished the precise rule, or *calculus*, of the disproportion between food and population, is not strictly inapplicable to the subject; inasmuch as in all new and unpeopled countries cultivation may go on increasing in a geometrical ratio, while there is an opportunity of occupying fresh tracts of soil, according to the increased demands of population; and, on the other hand, in all old and fully peopled countries must be

be stationary, or nearly so, as it is impossible that the same spot of ground should produce more and more every year, by additions of the same equal quantity? Whether the finding out a rate of increase for a thing, by which it never does increase, but always in a ratio either greater or less, is to be considered as philosophical discovery; and whether the laying down an arbitrary and fanciful illustration, as a fundamental theorem, must not rather tend to perplex and confound, than to explain the subject?*

4. Whether the citing of parish registers and bills of mortality, merely to illustrate a general principle, without adding any thing to it, even though a man should fill a folio volume with them, entitles him to the character of an original discoverer in philosophy?

5. Whether, if Mr. Malthus has not arrogated to himself more originality than he possessed, his admirers have not done so for him, and rendered it necessary that his pretensions in this respect should be strictly inquired into?

6. Whether the whole tenor and scope of Mr. Malthus's first edition, which was to overturn all schemes of human perfectibility from the sole principle of population, does not involve a direct con-

tradiction? For was it not the object of Mr. M.'s Essay to shew, that if ever it should so happen, that mankind were to become superior to every gross and selfish motive, and to regulate their whole conduct by the dictates of wisdom and virtue, so that the checks to population from vice and misery should cease, they would immediately lose all power of controul over this principle; and, from the most perfect order, virtue, and happiness nothing but famine, confusion, and unexampled vice and misery could ensue? Is not this to say, that, if mankind were governed entirely by rational motives, they would have no effect on them at all; that in proportion as we have more command over our passions, we shall have less; and that whenever it shall come to pass, that the community in general are actuated solely by a regard to the consequences of their actions, that then they will immediately and infallibly rush headlong to destruction?

7. Whether a writer, who can betray such a want of logic as to have composed a work on this confusion of ideas, can be implicitly relied on in other matters, particularly of an abstruse and metaphysical nature? Or whether Mr. Malthus may plead in his own defence, that he was led hastily to adopt this error by his too great admiration of the speculations of Wallace, being but the dupe of another man's sophistry?

8. Whether the two following points are not fully and repeatedly established, though in a loose and desultory manner, and mixed up with a good deal of levity and some digressions, in the reply to the Essay on Population, and whether they do not go to the foundation of Mr. M.'s system—namely,

First, That if we admit (as Mr. Malthus formerly contended), that vice and misery are the only checks to population, that then very new and important consequences will undoubtedly follow from his theory, but that the position, from which these extraordinary consequences are to follow, viz. that vice and misery are the *only* checks to population, is in itself (by Mr. Malthus's own acknowledgement) utterly false, unfounded, and paradoxical.—Secondly, that if we adopt the improved doctrine of the later editions, and say, that not vice and misery alone, but vice, misery, and *moral restraint*, or prudential motives, taken together, are the only checks to population, that this indeed is true, but that, with this qualification, none

* Food, as well as population, that is to say, all vegetables and all animals, as well as man, increase in a geometrical ratio, and most of them in one much higher than man. It is not the want of power in the principle of production, but the want of room that confines the means of subsistence within such narrow limits. As long as it has room to increase and multiply, a seed of corn will propagate its species much faster than man.—This circumstance, though noticed by Franklin, seems to have been overlooked by the author of the Essay. The principle which determines the quantity of the means of subsistence, therefore depends on the room they have to grow in, and thus keep pace with the progress of human life. And hence it follows, that the fundamental difference, between the power of increase in the principle of population and the means of subsistence, cannot be expressed by a geometrical and arithmetical series, unless we suppose the space assigned for the production of food, and the spread of vegetation, that is, the size of the whole earth itself, to have been originally no larger than to supply the immediate wants of the first inhabitants, and that this space had been gradually enlarging itself ever since, and would continue to do so, by perpetual additions of a certain arithmetical quantity yearly.

of

of those wonderful discoveries and ingenious paradoxes, which have excited the spleen of one half of the world, and the admiration of the other, will have any solid foundation to rest upon, but that we must return back (however reluctantly) to the common sense and vulgar notions of mankind? Or, in other words, whether it does not strictly follow, from Mr. Malthus's first statement (that vice and misery are the only possible checks to excessive population), that a certain quantity of them is absolutely necessary for this purpose, that if they could, they ought not to be removed, and that the total absence of them would be the greatest mischief that could happen; and, on the other hand, whether it does not as strictly follow from admitting that moral restraint, *i. e.* reason, prudence, manners, &c. may and do operate as checks to population, that vice and misery are no longer either necessary or desirable, that the more moral restraint, or the more wisdom and virtue, and the less vice and misery there is in the world, the better; and that if the influence of moral restraint could be substituted wholly for that of vice and misery, it would not be the greatest evil, but the greatest good that could possibly take place? This latter view of the subject indeed is nearer the truth, but it wants that air of originality which recommended Mr. M.'s first performance to the notice of the public.

9. Whether the author of the Essay need have taken so much pains to prove merely the *existence*, or actual operation of vice and misery, or the difficulty of bringing mankind to act from motives of pure reason? No one ever disputed this difficulty; but it was believed, that if they could be brought to act from such motives, it would be well for them; and Mr. Malthus, to the great joy of some persons, was supposed to have proved that this was a mistake, or that all the evils in society were absolutely necessary evils. He has retracted a great part of his theory; but it required a degree of fortitude, not to be expected even from a philosopher like Mr. Malthus, to do this in such a manner, as not to leave the general plan of his work full of inconsistencies and almost unintelligible.

10. Whether Mr. M. did not contrive to represent the tendency of population to increase beyond the means of subsistence, as something of a very alarming and dangerous nature? Its tendency to excess, except as this was repressed

by positive vice and misery, being in proportion to its *powers* of increase, and this naturally becoming greater according to its actual progress, the farther the principle of population had been allowed to proceed, the more dangerous it would become, and the more mischiefs would be required to carry off, or prevent its excesses. It seemed, therefore (on the old maxim of *Morbo venienti occurrere*) to be the chief duty of the state—first, to thin or keep population down as low as possible, to prevent this germ and root of all evil, population, from spreading its baneful influence beyond the reach of controul: secondly, to keep the population that remained, sufficiently vicious and miserable.

11. Whether the author of the Reply has not detected the fallacy of this reasoning, by shewing that the tendency of population, to increase in all cases whatever, is not in proportion to its power of increase; but to its power of increase, accompanied and checked by the prospect of not being able to provide for that increase, which is a totally different thing either from actual vice or misery? For in all stages of society, and of human intellect and virtue, so long as man retains the common faculties of his nature, the tendency of population to excess, or to produce mischief, must be repressed and counterbalanced by the prospect of the inconveniences to ensue; and this motive must operate more forcibly in proportion to the inconveniences apprehended, that is, according to the degree in which it is likely to become excessive. So that the danger of excessive population is one that lessens in proportion as the excess becomes greater, that naturally corrects itself, and can never go beyond a certain point. Nor when the excess does become great, does this arise from the previous actual state of population, or from the absence of vice and misery to repress it, but from the degradation of morals, and an indifference to consequences, on the consideration of which the true, natural, preventive check to population depends. Hence it follows, that the increase of population is not in itself an alarming circumstance, and that the best way of preventing its excess is by diffusing rational principles, and the notions of decency and comfort, as widely as possible; two positions not inculcated in the most unequivocal manner in Mr. Malthus's writings.

12. Whether, in a word, Mr. Malthus, by giving up the necessity of vice and

and misery as exclusive checks to population, has not done away all the practical inferences to be drawn from his system, both with respect to the indifference, or rather horror, with which we should look upon the thing itself, and the methods we should take to prevent it?

13. Whether, what Mr. Malthus lays down as a law of nature, namely, that no one has a right to beget children after the world is fully stocked, or when the produce of the earth is not more than sufficient to maintain its inhabitants, and the limitation which he has given of this law, namely, that no one as a right to do this, but those who are rich enough to provide for them, do not directly contradict each other? Since, if there were no more food left, the rich man could not possibly provide for his children any more than the poor man; and if there is a surplus over which the rich man has a command, or if the produce of the earth is more than sufficient for the inhabitants, then it ceases to be a law of nature, that the poor man should not be allowed to bring children into the world, because "at nature's mighty feast there is no vacant cover for them!"—Whether there is one law of nature for the poor, and another for the rich? The provisions of different families must depend on the different distribution of the wealth of the community, that is, on the laws of the land (which, however, in the present instance Mr. M. wishes to see altered, because they are more favourable to the poor than he could wish), but can have nothing to do with the laws of nature, or the inability of the earth to furnish subsistence for more than a certain number of inhabitants.

14. Whether, as a rule of common prudence, every man did not know, that he should have more difficulty in maintaining a wife and family than in shifting for himself only, quite as well before as since the publication of Mr. Malthus's Essay?

These questions, fairly answered, will, I suspect, go near to establish the three points which the letter-writer undertakes to prove. First, that Mr. M.'s reasoning, whatever its merit might be, was not his own. Secondly, that, as applied to the question of the perfectibility of mankind, it was an evident contradiction. Thirdly, that in a general and practical view of the subject, the position laid down by Mr. Malthus, of the disproportion between the possible increase of population and the possible increase in the means of

subsistence, does not overturn any of the received principles of political economy, or social improvement.

Your's, &c.

PHILO.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following observations on the remarks made in the *Edinburgh Review*, vol. 25, on Professor Vince's Essay on Gravitation, may be thought of importance by many of your philosophical readers.

According to Sir I. Newton's hypothesis, the force with which a planet is urged towards the sun, is the difference between the pressures of the fluids on the sides next and opposite to the sun. The pressures on these half surfaces (as the density of the fluid continually varies) can only be found by a fluxional calculus; and upon examining the Professor's solution, it appears to be perfectly satisfactory. Now the Reviewer makes the pressure towards the sun to be as the fluxion of the density: this is manifestly false. If a series of quantities increase according to any law, is the difference of the first and last terms, the same as the difference between the sums of the first half and the second half of the series?—For something of this kind must have entered into the mind of the Reviewer, if he had any meaning at all in what he has stated. Further, the fluxion of the density of the fluid is independent of the density of the planet; and yet in estimating the force of the planet to the sun, the density of the planet necessarily enters into the calculation, the accelerative force being as the moving force, divided by the quantity of matter in the planet, or by its magnitude and density conjointly. These palpable blunders, into which the reviewer has fallen, can be imputed only to his total ignorance of the subject. Besides the absurdity of Le Sage's hypothesis, it is not true, as asserted by the Reviewer, that any two bodies will, upon that supposition, be urged towards each other by forces varying inversely as the squares of their distances. I have noticed two strong propensities in these Reviewers: one, that of endeavouring to discover errors where there are none, and to conceal merit where there is any; the other, to make their Review a vehicle for propagating their own opinions.

Your's, &c.

A. M.

To

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THERE is perhaps no subject connected with the philosophy of the human mind, which has been less investigated, or which appears to promise less success than those powers of invention in music, that correspond with what is termed genius in poetry. The great object of the present essay, is to promote a spirit of enquiry into so mysterious a faculty of our nature, without pretending to have discovered an adequate solution of the difficulty, or to contribute in any material degree to the stock of public information.

For the success which has attended the examination of poetical genius, we are perhaps indebted to the certainty of those data upon which the disquisition depended. The imagination of the poet, according to Plato,* (who has been followed in his opinion by Aristotle, Longinus, and the whole host of subsequent philosophers,) is a general mirror, in which myriads of objects, whose original must be sought in the wide expanse of the universe, are represented in the most faithful and vivid manner. Considered in this view of a mimetic art, poetry exhibits no insurmountable difficulties to those who would trace its origin in the mind; and it follows, that, if poetical genius is in this manner derivative, its powers will be in the direct ratio of the accuracy and retention of its perceptions. These may be afterwards summoned, like the supernatural ministers of sorcery, in an endless variety of shapes and combinations, to instruct, terrify, inflame, or embellish. These appear to the *profane* and *uninitiated*, widely removed from the round of possibilities, and the creation of a mind almost divine, since the page of true poetry is able to excite a constant surprise not only by an imitation of the many forms, actions, and outward habitudes of nature, but even by the representation of things the most remote, of sentiment, character, and spiritual existence.

The combinations of external forms in painting are infinite. The whole world is no less the school of the painter, than of the poet; but with this distinction, that in the communication of thought and sentiment, the painter is confined to those which are connected with certain modes of form. Still its powers of exciting astonishment are wonderful.

* De Repub. lib. x.

Every object used by the painter, considered separately, may be perfectly familiar to the spectator, while at the same time the grouping attitudes, or concomitant scenery, may render the whole a real novelty. But the great source of all its beauties is nature and their merit consists in the fidelity of the resemblance; since the most remarkable imitations in this art, as well as in poetry, can aspire to nothing more than the character of accurate *first copies*.

Thus then we have seen that the fountain-head of these two arts, is, the wide theatre of created forms. But where shall we discover the great archetypes of musical creation? To what original shall we trace the reflections in the mirror of a musical imagination? I answer, to nature likewise. To what extent, we shall perceive in the sequel.

Music is a pleasing succession or combination of sounds. Its ultimate end, like that of poetry and every imitative art, must be pleasure. The production of that pleasure is proportioned to the faculties of the musician to unite or invert in an agreeable manner the customary succession of sounds in nature, without infringing upon the laws which she has established to render them delightful.

Natural sounds may be considered as simple or compound, and are produced by animate or inanimate bodies.

I. *Animals* are almost all endowed by nature with the power of expressing aloud, in a manner peculiar to themselves, their pleasure, anger, or distress. These vocal utterances have every one of them a distinct character and appellation; and in most instances the terms employed to express the sounds, are themselves descriptive of their effects on the auditory nerve.

II. In the same manner the *inanimate* parts of nature furnish us with a vast variety of sounds, from the separate or combined operations of fire, air, water, and numberless artificial bodies. To these we give the epithets '*cracking rattling, rustling, grating, creaking, dashing rumbling, clattering,*' &c. &c. while the former are distinguished by the following: '*roaring, groaning, bellowing, whining, howling, wailing, chirping, shouting,*' &c. &c.

The specific character of all these sounds will be found to range them under a general head without any difficulty. These heads or classes may be reduced to the following:

1st.

1st. *Sublime*, as the noise of torrents, the hollow rushing of stormy winds, the rolling of thunder, the roar of wild beasts, &c.

2nd. *Pathetic*, as the whine of young animals, the notes of the nightingale, the distant sound of bells, &c.

3d. *Harsh and discordant*, as the grating of wheels, the notes of the peacock and guinea fowl, the sharpening of instruments, braying of an ass, &c. &c.

4th. *Pretty and melodious*, as the notes of singing-birds, the soft tones produced by the wind through an aperture, &c.

But let me not dismiss the subject of *natural* sounds, without adverting to the great variety so remarkable in the human voice under the many circumstances of anger reproof, tenderness, exhortation, &c. Nay, we find that in some persons, and in some countries (as for instance in Wales, Languedoc, &c.) the common course of conversation runs in a kind of continued melody, more or less pleasing, according to the affectation predominant in the mind of the speaker. Nor does it seem improbable that the same effect would be observable in all human beings, but for the restraint of habit and refined intercourse. At the birth of music, this may have been universal. Uncivilized nations are still notorious for it; in their expression, though there is said to be little of what is pleasing, yet there is a perpetual change of tone, now high and accented, at other times low and plaintive; loud and accelerated when they are angry, yet seldom distinguished by a slow and dignified intonation under any impression. There is sufficient in all this to prove, that nature has connected peculiar conformations of sound with certain habits of mind; and that these, whether simple or compound, can be readily referred by all reasonable creatures to the feelings in which they originated.

Having thus briefly dispatched the subject of what may be called primitive sounds, let us observe how they may have contributed to the formation of music, and musical genius. When the effects of particular sounds were ascertained; and the means of producing artificial imitations of them had been invented, the only difficulty to the first performers must have been the collecting a sufficient number of musical expressions of the same character, and of increasing their effect by a proper contrast. The mere appeal to his own bosom, would

have been a sufficient test of the fitness, or impropriety of the tones employed. By this they would know what succession of sounds would best rouse or appease, appal or inspirit, enliven or soothe. For the affections are moved not so much by introducing learned analogies or discordances, as by perspicuous, and natural combination. In the infancy of music, therefore, when it is probable the height of the art amounted only to the employment of unisons, and when the practice of it was extremely rare, its effects on the hearers must have been very extensive. Of its influence, indeed, on those who had never before experienced it, we can at this day have no adequate idea. Their souls, if I may so express myself, must have been wholly at the disposal of the performer. His powers must have appeared miraculous, and sent by heaven for the purposes to which he chose to apply them. In this view of the subject we may read with patience, the strange stories of antiquity, of Asclepiades, Empedocles, &c. for the feats of Linus, Orpheus, Timotheus, and Amphion. Nor shall we be surprised at the address of Pindar to his Lyre.

— τ' αἰχματὰν κεραυνὸν σβεννύεις
Λέναν πυρός.

And again,

— Κῆλαδ' εἰ
Δαιμόνων δέλγει φρενας.

Musical Genius then, in the early stages of the art, was the power of selecting, and a facility in arranging, the several sounds of nature, for the purpose of exciting in the hearer correspondent sentiments or affections, whether immediately, or by association. And to this, if I am not mistaken, must we look, even at the present day, for all that is truly desirable in music. As a proof of the assertion, we always find men of real science delighted and still dwelling with pleasure on simple melodies, and those old national airs which were dictated by a taste, as yet not depraved by luxury, nor pampered with false embellishments. They breathe indeed a spirit of genuine simplicity and feeling. Their excellence is likewise proved by the universality of their effects. No man whose organs are perfect, can hear with indifference the tunes of many old Scotch ballads. Or, to be particular, who will ever listen to the old air of Gilderoy, or to the sad Welch air, which records their defeat in Rhuddlan Marsh, without a degree of melancholy? It is of no avail to urge, that it owes its effects to a minor modulation; since

since this modulation is not the invention of art, but the pure, unsophisticated voice of nature, the voice of agony, wretchedness, and supplication. Let any person, a complete stranger to music, hear the *Kyrie Eleison*, or 'Lord have mercy upon us,' as chanted in our cathedral-choirs, and presume to say, that it is not the expression of nature. It would be as absurd to deny it, as to pretend to feel cheerful at the pathetic songs of Handel, "Ye sons of Israel, now lament," "Total eclipse," &c. &c. To produce these effects, is to feel the full force of every note; for they are in fact the best evidence, that,

"Art is Nature to advantage dress'd."

When any imitative art, however, has attained to a great degree of perfection, it is usual for its votaries to lose sight of the original prototype in the contemplation of illustrious copies. Nature, the great, best source, at length appears poor and exhausted, and her magazines all plundered. Under these seeming disadvantages, the only resource for the candidate for fame, is thought to be in the study of former excellence; and to this must be attributed the degeneracy of all arts, and particularly the extinction of all genius in music.

Should it be asked, in what way can the sounds of nature be rendered serviceable to the musical composer? I answer, by a careful attention to his own feelings, upon which no melody or harmony will have a just effect, unless they are such as nature herself suggests. Of these simplicity is the striking feature; and wherever adopted, they will be sure to please. To these, then, let him pay particular attention, neither anxious to astonish by a display of the mysteries of his art, nor intent only upon rapidity and difficulty of execution, both of which, however useful in contrast, must, if continued excite suspicions of mere technical artifice. No man seems to have made nature his principal study more than Haydn, in whom, perhaps, are united all the excellencies of the art, and whose works are unpleasant, or at least, indifferent to us, only where he is contented with quaintness, obscurity or conceit, instead of his usual unlaboured simplicity. Indeed, if we take a survey of the respective merits of old, and modern composers, we shall observe them popular, and in request, only in proportion to the stock of nature to be found in them.

Having then insisted thus far, that mu-

sical genius is distinguished by a close attention to the effects of primary natural sounds, I cannot help adverting to the music of the present day. The modern taste in this art has, it is to be feared, prevented many composers of considerable talents from perceiving, that they fly from the great object of music, when they tire and distract the ear with long and rapid passages without meaning, combrous or irregular harmony, and frequent chromatic cadences. This is perhaps no where to be lamented more, than in the treatment of little pathetic airs, which are often introduced into concertos, only to be crushed under a heap of chaotic rubbish, or to be weighed down by a superfluity of ornament. This is to dress a venerable matron in the foppery and tinsel of a courtesan; and all forsooth, that we may admire the science and execution of some popular performer. But why this sacrifice of taste and judgment to the idol of fashion; and why this advance to a more than Egyptian darkness? It is high time to bid adieu to such frivolities. It is high time to look back to the works of composers, which are still the admiration of men not callous to the beauties of a simple and nervous style; and if it be too irksome to contemplate the natural dignity of many old pieces, the works of such men as Byrd, as Peter Philips, or Luca Marenzio; let us at least not altogether lose sight of such authors as Handel and Corelli.

If it should be objected, that the above observations are confined to the earliest history of music, let it be remembered, that the same natural principles exist, however obscured by subsequent refinements. It is only a more improved mechanism, which distinguishes the carriage of the moderns from the car of our ancestors. The same laws of construction affect both; and to these must recourse be had for future improvements. Music, which in its infancy was nothing more than a pleasing succession of melodies, must have acquired almost imperceptibly the conjunctive passages, and idioms of the art, which it still possesses. It was gradually discovered, that the simplicity of the ancients would admit of a modern character by variation and periphrasis, and that there were scarcely any four successive notes, which could not receive some embellishment that might heighten the beauty, while it preserved the character of the expression. Besides these were inserted sentences of

an expletive nature, that tended in a great degree to remove the abruptness of ancient composition, and to reconcile the ear to any requisite changes in the modulation. In this manner, the art advanced, receiving in its progress the additions and improvements of numberless composers. These are now, however, so closely amalgamated with its very existence, that it would be impossible, completely to separate and decompose them. Were it feasible to affix dates and authors to the first use of every one of these, and to reduce the body of music (if I may use the expression,) to its primary skeleton, we might ascertain, with the greatest precision, the progress and history of musical invention. But this would be rather curious, than useful. One advantage, however, it would carry with it, that we should be enabled to strip of their attractions a number of authors, whose works would then appear more glaringly than ever, a string of dried sentences, or a mass of well-concealed plagiarism.

Great Marlow.

Your's &c.

March 15 1807.

A. R. E.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NARRATIVE of a TOUR through BENGAL, BAHAR, and OUDE, to AGRA, DELHI, and other PLACES in the INTERIOR of HINDUSTAN, undertaken in the YEARS, 1794, 1795, 1796, and 1797.

(Continued from p. 123.)

FROM Raaje Mahul to Baugilpore, the scene is enlivened, and the eye relieved, by the appearance of a range of lofty hills, on the south side of the river; but they lose much of their beauty by being thickly covered with jungle to the very summit, which in some measure hides the undulations that render mountain landscapes so peculiarly picturesque. These hills are inhabited by a singular race of people, totally different in person, manner, and language, from the inhabitants of the plains below; they are short in stature, seldom exceeding five feet four inches, and of a very dark colour, but muscular, lively, and active; they have no distinction of casts like the Hindus, but resemble in that respect the Pariahs of Coromandel; their civilization is of a late date; for several years after the English became sovereigns of the country, these mountaineers lived like savages in the recesses of their hills and jungles, whence they used to sally like

wild beasts on the defenceless villagers. A strong corps of native infantry was stationed at Baugilpore, to repel their incursions, and to protect the ryots; but notwithstanding the vigilance of the Seapoys, stimulated by offers of reward from government, they were but seldom able to apprehend any of these desperate marauders; and to follow them through the trackless wilds of the jungle, would have been certain destruction. At length Mr. Cleveland was appointed Chief of Baugilpore, about the year 1778. This gentleman was by nature humane, mild, and conciliating; the manners and customs of the natives had been his particular study; and experience in his dealings with them, had taught him that a free and unreserved confidence, tended more to establish a friendly intercourse, than any other method; his benevolent and capacious mind embraced the idea of converting this lawless race of people into useful citizens, and establishing them as barriers against the attacks of the remoter and more ferocious tribes. With this philanthropic intention, he issued orders to the Seapoys, when next they took any of them prisoners, to use them kindly, and bring them to him; this with some difficulty was done, when Mr. Cleveland, instead of ordering them to be hung up, as had been the general custom, treated them with the greatest mildness and humanity, expressed his desire to be on terms of friendship with all their people, and finally dismissed them with handsome presents, and a message to their chief, signifying his wish to have an interview with him, to treat about affairs that would tend to their mutual advantage; and to remove all cause of apprehension on their part, he proposed going amongst them into the remote and intricate recesses of their native hills, attended only by an interpreter. The astonished mountaineers, who expected nothing but death, regarded him as a being of a superior race, and departed with a promise of returning with the answer of their Rajah, which they did in a few days, bringing his assent to the proposed interview. Mr. Cleveland accordingly proceeded, notwithstanding the earnest advice and remonstrances of his friends, a large party of whom accompanied him to the foot of the hills: he ascended with confidence, and was conducted by his guides through various turnings and windings, to the presence of the Rajah. After

* Peasants.

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the usual introductory compliments, he opened the cause of his visit, and expatiated in a forcible manner on the advantages the mountaineers would derive from the friendship and protection of the English. The Rajah listened to him with attention, the language and manners of Mr. Cleveland: the confidence he reposed in trusting himself alone and unarmed amongst them, and above all, an ancient tradition which had been handed down from father to son, that they were to derive some great benefit from the visit and consequent friendship of a stranger, carried conviction to the mind of the Rajah, and induced him to enter into Mr. Cleveland's views, without further hesitation. That gentleman, taking advantage of the superstitious ideas the tradition had inspired them with, proposed immediately to cement their friendship by the solemn ties of religion. The Rajah, with all the ardour and joy semi-barbarism feels in the expectation of possessing some new, and as yet unappreciated gift, summoned the priests to his presence, and without further delay ratified the treaty with all the solemnity and awe the most sacred rites of religion are capable of inspiring. Mr. Cleveland returned to Baugilpore, attended by several of the mountaineers, who became so attached to his person, that he formed them into a corps, which was soon augmented by fresh recruits from the hills. Their fidelity and activity in protecting the villagers from the depredations of their countrymen, became so conspicuous, that it was thought prudent by government to entrust them with firelocks, and discipline them in the European manner. The experiment succeeded admirably; applications for admittance into the corps became so numerous, that a battalion of one thousand men was soon formed, under the appellation of Hill Rangers; the constant intercourse between these people and their brethren in the hills, brought about general habits of civilization and friendly intercourse; and at this day, scarcely thirty years from the first formation of the corps, the British government in India does not possess more peaceable and loyal subjects than the mountaineers of Baugilpore.

Statesmen and warriors, who study how to enslave and slaughter mankind, have their names handed down to posterity by the pens of historians, while the modest virtues and more essential services of such a man as Cleveland, unemblazoned with titles, and undecorated

with trophies, will sink into oblivion, amidst the civilized world, save in the memory of the humane philanthropist, who can duly appreciate the value of his labours in converting a lawless race of savages into useful and peaceable citizens, without the effusion of blood, by the mild but certain method of reciprocal benefit.

Raaje Mahul is in Bengal, but Baugilpore is in the province of Bahar; the distance of one from the other, is about fifty miles by land, and seventy miles by water. About sixteen miles from the former place, is the celebrated pass of Sickry Gully, which, with Tiria Gully, twelve miles further, form the western boundary of Bengal. The road from the upper provinces to Calcutta, leads through these passes, which were formerly strongly fortified, and deemed by the natives to be impregnable; but since the British government has been so firmly established in India, they have been dismantled and suffered to decay; some of the arches of the gateways are yet standing, and an old cannon, formed of iron bars, hooped round, still remains, but buried under a heap of rubbish. The situation of these passes, in the sequestered bosom of a range of hills, covered with forest trees and underwood, which extends to the edge of the river, is extremely romantic; the ancient and dilapidated state of the building, the solemn stillness that prevails, and the rude and rugged appearance of the scene, inspire an awe not untinged with fear and apprehension. Murders were formerly very frequent here; and it became proverbial in the neighbouring districts, that the life of a man who was obliged to travel through the Sickry Gully pass, was not worth a day's purchase. There certainly never was a situation better calculated for scenes of villainy, than the road between the two passes; for the space of ten or twelve miles, not a vestige of a human being was to be seen; the voice of distress would have been lost in the hollow murmurs of the forest, and the sanguinary Thug* might have destroyed and plundered his victim, without any apprehension of being interrupted. But the danger is now comparatively trifling; the active benevolence of Mr. Cleveland, caused a village to be erected in the very bosom of the pass, which he peopled with an industrious set of Bunneahs and

* A robber who first assassinates and then plunders his victim.

Gwaleahs; it has since been considerably increased, and tends greatly to the security of travellers.

I cannot pass the boundaries of Bengal, without making a few observations on the inhabitants. I may perhaps be accused of prejudice by those who have formed their opinions of them from books, written by the fire-side in England, or from the warm eulogiums on their virtue and innocence, so repeatedly made during Mr. Hastings's trial; but such as from observation, local knowledge, and extensive dealings with the *innocent* natives of Bengal, are the most competent judges of the justness of my observations, will, I think, generally allow that the picture is not over-charged.

The Hindus, if not the aborigines of the country, have certainly inhabited it from a very remote period of antiquity, and compose at this day full nine-tenths of its population, which the lowest calculation estimates at sixteen millions. They are in general weak and effeminate; the rice and vegetables on which they principally subsist, give a delicacy and suppleness to their frames, which admirably adapts them for the easy labours of the loom, but render them very unfit for the purposes of war. Nature and education seem to have joined in making them effeminate, timid, and patient; polite, crafty, and deceitful. A Hindu, when transported with passion, vents his rage in a truly feminine manner; the tropes and figures of a Billingsgate nymph, would appear courtly language, when compared with the foul and obscene reproaches that issue from his lips; but he is quickly silenced if a disposition appears of resenting his insolence by force. He is totally devoid of all sentiments of active humanity to his fellow-creatures, but remarkable for his tenderness to animals of every description. This however does not proceed from any principle of compassion, but from superstitious motives arising from his belief in the Pythagorean system of transmigration: their want of humanity to their own fellow-creatures, frequently amounts to passive cruelty; for they will pass by a man with the greatest indifference who has just fallen into a fit before their faces, or is perishing through the extremity of want, without the least attempt to assist his distress. They affect to be very charitable, but real charity occupies no part of their cold bosoms; their do-

nations are confined to their priests, and to those holy impostors who, under the appellations of Sunassies, Burragees, and Jogeas, impose on their credulity through the terrors of superstition. When the European inhabitants of Calcutta set on foot a subscription towards erecting and endowing an hospital for the relief of the sick and indigent natives, the Hindus, among whom are some of the wealthiest individuals in the world, were very backward indeed in their contributions; and the few who did subscribe from motives of shame, on being urged and ridiculed by their European connections, did it in so pitiful a manner, that it was a matter of surprize their donations were accepted. Their conduct on this, as well as on many other occasions, placed the humanity of the British inhabitants in a more conspicuous point of view: this they themselves acknowledge, and profess the highest veneration and respect for the nobler feelings by which we are actuated; but the example is too bright for them to follow, and meek-eyed charity too liberal an inmate to find room in their sordid bosoms; they are fonder of imitating the follies of Europeans, than their virtues. Near the seat of government they affect the same freedom of behaviour; but it descends into rudeness and licentiousness, without the generosity and independence of spirit. They are more eager in the pursuit of wealth than an European, but in the acquirement, they neither possess his activity nor his honesty. Their ideas of *meum* and *tuum* are very lax, consequently they are not very delicate in the means they make use of to increase their riches; they seem to have no sense of the moral turpitude of the action, and if they avoid detection, they avoid disgrace. Previous to my arrival in India, I had heard and read so much of the innocent and oppressed natives, that I was prepared to behold a virtuous race of people, sinking under the cruelties of foreign invaders, and appealing in vain to British justice, and British laws; but a residence of sixteen years amongst them, enabled me to develop the fallacy of such reports, and to observe the ease, comfort, and security, which they derive from the protecting influence of the British government, when compared with those who reside under the dominion of their own princes.

(To be continued.)

MEMOIR

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIR OF RICHARD GOUGH,
Esq. OF ENFIELD.

[To the account of his Family, which Mr. Gough himself communicated to Mr. Stebbing Shaw, for the History of Staffordshire, we are in part indebted for the materials of this little Memoir. The remainder has been communicated by a literary friend.]

THE family from which Mr. Gough descended, the Goughs of Wales, extend their line no further back than the time of Henry IV. though others of the name, and connected with the family, occur as early as the reign of Henry I.

Sir Matthew Gough, with whose father, Innerth or John, the pedigree begins, having passed the prime of his life in the French wars of Henry V. and VI. finished it in Cade's rebellion, fighting on the part of the citizens, in July 1450, at the battle of London-bridge. Nor is this the only instance where Mr. Gough's ancestors were highly distinguished for their loyalty.

The unfortunate Charles I. during his troubles, stopt at Wolverhampton, where he was entertained by Madam St. Andrew, who was either sister or aunt to Mr. Henry Gough, and that gentleman ventured to accommodate their Royal Highnesses Charles Prince of Wales and James Duke of York. An antient tenement still remains at Wolverhampton, where these princely guests resided. A subscription being set on foot to aid the exigencies of the royal cause, the inhabitants cheerfully contributed according to their ability; but the most ample supply was expected from Mr. Gough, whose loyalty was as eminent as his fortune was superior, when, to the great surprise and disappointment of every one, he refused any assistance, though strongly urged by the king's commissioners, who retired in disgust and chagrin. When night approached, putting on his hat and cloak, Mr. Gough went secretly and solicited a private audience of his majesty. This appearing an extraordinary request, the dangerous circumstances of the times considered, the lord in waiting wished to know the object of the request, with an offer to communicate it to the king. Mr. Gough persisted in rejecting this offer, and much interrogation obtained admission to the royal presence. He then drew from his cloak a purse, containing a large sum of money, and presenting it with due respect, said, "May it please your majesty to accept this; it is all the cash I have by me, or I would have brought more."

The gift was so acceptable to the king, that an offer of knighthood was made to Mr. Gough; but this loyal subject, having no other view than to serve his sovereign, declined this honour, which was afterwards conferred on his grandson, Henry of Perryhall, when he was introduced at the court of Charles II. and had mention made of the loyalty of his ancestors. It is presumed these services were not forgotten in the reign of Queen Anne, as Sir Henry obtained for two of his sons, while very young, the places of page to the Queen and Duke of Gloucester.

Mr. Gough's father was Harry Gough, Esq. fifth son of Sir Harry Gough, of Perryhall, and was born April 2, 1681. When only eleven years of age, he went with Sir Richard Gough, his uncle, to China, kept all his accounts, and was called by the Chinese *Ami whang*, or the *white-haired boy*. In 1707 he commanded the ship *Streatham*, in which he continued eight years, and with equal ability and integrity acquired a decent competency, the result of many hardships and voyages in the service of the East India Company, to which his whole life was devoted while he presided among their directors, being elected one in 1731, if not sooner. From 1734 to his death, which happened July 13, 1751, he represented in parliament the borough of Bramber, in Sussex, and enjoyed the confidence of Sir Robert Walpole: whose measures he so firmly supported, as not only to hurt his health by attendance on the long and late debates during the opposition to that minister, but was often known to attend the house with a fit of the gout coming on.

His son Richard, the subject of our memoir, was born October 21, 1735, in a large house in Winchester-street, London, on a site peculiarly calculated for the birth of an antiquary, that of the monastery of Augustine-friars, founded by Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, in 1253. At the time of the dissolution, the house, cloister and garden of the Augustines were granted by the crown to William Lord St. John, afterwards Marquis of Winchester, who built a magnificent house upon the very spot, part of which remains, the rest is occupied by later dwellings, and among them stands the house alluded to.

Mr. Gough's parents were dissenters, and their son received the first rudiments of Latin at home, under the tuition of a Mr. Barnewitz, a Courlander, who taught at the same time the sons of several eminent

ment merchants in the city; on his death Mr. Gough was committed to the instruction of the Rev. Roger Pickering, one of the most learned, most imprudent, and most illtreated of the dissenting ministers of his time. On his death, May 18, 1755, Mr. Gough finished his Greek studies under Mr. Samuel Dyer, the friend and literary contemporary of Johnson.

After his father's death, in July 1752, he was admitted fellow-commoner of Bennet College, Cambridge, where his relations, Sir Henry Gough and his brother John, had before studied under Dr. Mawson, afterwards Bishop of Chichester and Ely. Bennet had peculiar attractions for a mind like Mr. Gough's; it had not only trained the great Parker to revive the study of antiquity, and received from him a rich donation of curious and ancient manuscripts; but had educated Stukeley, to trace our antiquities to their remotest origin. The college tutor in 1752 was Dr. John Barnardiston, afterwards master. His private tutor was Mr. John Cott, fellow of the house, who died at his Rectory of Broxted, Essex, in 1781. Under the private tuition of the three excellent scholars beforementioned, he early imbibed a taste for classical literature; and it is not to be wondered that his connexion with a college, eminent for producing a succession of British antiquaries, inspired him with a strong propensity to the study of our national antiquities. Here was first planned the British Topography, and hence, in 1756, he made his first visit to Croyland Abbey, whence his career of antiquarian pursuits literally began. From Cambridge he made his first excursions, and continued these pursuits every year to various parts of the kingdom, taking notes, which on his return were digested into form.

In 1768 Mr. Gough published the "Anecdotes of British Topography" in a single quarto volume. At this time the love of topographical research was daily increasing; and the outline it contained, of a history of the progress of topographical enquires in Great Britain and Ireland, gave new life to the pursuit. The first compiler of a work like this was John Bagford, who furnished Bishop Gibson with the list prefixed to his edition of the Britannia. Bishop Nicholson's Historical Libraries, and Dr. Rawlinson's English Topographer, had of course become greatly imperfect, and Mr. Gough's work not only informed the curious what lights had from time to time been thrown on our topographical antiquities, but enumerated most of the materials which had been collected,

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whether in print or manuscript. This work was improved in two volumes of the same size, 1780, and has been since augmented to a third, the progress of which through the press was interrupted by the fire at Mr. Nichols's.

The year before, February 26, 1767, he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and drew up their History prefixed to the first volume of the *Archæologia*, in 1770. In 1771, by the partiality of the president, Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter, he was, on the death of Dr. Gregory Sharpe, master of the Temple, nominated Director, which office he held till December 12, 1797, when, for reasons which the society can best explain, he quitted it altogether. He was chosen F.R.S. 1775, but quitted that society in 1795. The publication of the *Archæologia* he superintended for many years; and in the different volumes, till 1796, are various articles drawn up or communicated by him; his last paper we believe was read at the Society of Antiquaries, January 26, 1792, "On the Analogy between certain ancient Monuments," and published in the eleventh volume of the *Archæologia*, 1794. Besides which, the different communications in the two latter volumes of the society's "*Vetusta Monumenta*," to which his signatures are annexed, prove him to have been for years the most useful and laborious member it could boast. One of the principal articles in the last volume, 1796, is Mr. Gough's Account of the great loss our national history sustained by the destruction of Lord Montague's house at Cowdray, in Sussex.

In 1767 he opened a correspondence, mostly under the signature of D. H. in the *Gentleman's Magazine*; though not without assuming some others: and on the death of his fellow collegian, Mr. Duncombe, in 1786, he occasionally communicated reviews of literary publications, to that valuable miscellany, in which, to use his own expressions, if he criticised with warmth and severity certain innovations in church and state, he wrote his sentiments with sincerity and impartiality, in the fulness of a heart deeply impressed with a sense of the excellence and happiness of the English constitution both in church and state.

In 1772, Mr. Gough edited Perlin's "*Description des Royaumes d'Angleterre et d'Ecosse*," with De la Serres "*Histoire de l'Entrée de la Reine Mere du Roy tres chrestien dans la Grande Bretagne*," in a thin volume, quarto.

In 1773 he formed the design of a new edition

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edition of "Camden's Britannia." For twenty summers he had amused himself with taking notes in various parts of England, and at last of Scotland, at first with no higher view than private information, or perhaps of communicating them to the public in some such form as Dr. Stukeley's Itinerary, or that of the local antiquities of particular towns or districts; but the mistakes and conciseness of preceding editors at last encouraged him to a new edition of the Britannia; the translation and enlargement of which occupied seven years, and Mr. Gough was nine more attending it through the press. It appeared in three volumes folio, 1789: and has been since republished by Mr. Stockdale in four volumes.

About the same time the design was formed for Camden, while on a visit at Poole, Mr. Gough heard of the difficulties under which Mr. Hutchins laboured in respect to his History of Dorsetshire. He set on foot a subscription, and was the means of bringing into light one of the most valuable of our county histories. Mr. Hutchins was then combating the infirmities of age and gout, and Mr. Gough superintended the work through the press, whence it issued in two volumes folio, 1774. Its author, however, did not live to see it completed, dying June 21, 1773. But his daughter was enabled to proceed to Bombay, and form a happy connexion with a gentleman to whom she had been long engaged, Major Bellasis, who in grateful return to the memory of his father-in-law, in 1795, at his own expence, set on foot a new edition, to which Mr. Gough cheerfully contributed his assistance. The two first volumes are already in the possession of the world: the greater part of the third was destroyed, we believe, at Mr. Nichols's fire. Except Thomas's re-publication of Dugdale's Warwickshire, and two or three others of a paltry kind, this is the only instance of a county history attaining a second edition.

In 1774 he entered into a matrimonial connection with a lady whose maiden name was Hall; and retired principally to Enfield, the property at which his father purchased in 1723. Here he added to the family mansion an extensive library, which contains at the present moment the richest museum of topography in the kingdom.

In 1777, he published "A Dissertation on the Coins of King Canute."

In the snowy season of 1773, Mr. Gough, accompanied by the late Captain Grose, made an excursion into Norfolk,

where, having already purchased the collections of Mr. Thomas Martin, with the assistance of the captain's pencil, he made preparations for an improved "History of Thetford," which appeared the following year in quarto. Having also purchased Vertue's plates of the medals, coins, and great seals, executed by the celebrated Simon, and first published in 1752, he gave a new and enlarged edition of them in 1780, 4to. The same year he not only assisted Mr. Nichols in his "Collection of ancient Royal and Noble Wills," but wrote the preface; and soon after superintended the printing of Dr. Nash's "Collections for a History of Worcestershire," in two volumes, folio, 1781. About this time, too, Mr. Nichols published his "*Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*," the design of which was both suggested and forwarded by Mr. Gough; and several essays bear his name, particularly the "Memoirs of Mr. Edward Rowe Mores; the *Reliquiæ Galeana*; the History of the Society of Antiquaries of Spalding; the Life of Sir John Hawkwood; a Genealogical View of the Family of Cromwell; and the "History of Croyland-Abbey."

In 1785 Mr. Gough published "A comparative View of the ancient Monuments of India, particularly those on the Island of Sakset, near Bombay;" in which, with considerable industry, he threw together the narratives of travellers of different nations.

The next year appeared the first volume of his grand work, (collecting the materials for which had occupied a large portion of his life) entitled "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain." The second volume, in distinct parts, appeared in 1796 and 1799. In the introduction to the first volume, he enters on a large field of enquiry; the mode of interment, and construction of monuments, from the earliest ages to that which is now practised in Europe: somewhat of this ground he again goes over in the introduction to the second; and throughout the work produces ample reason for inveighing against the ravages of conquerors; the devastation of false zeal and fanaticism; the depredations of ignorance, interest, and false taste; the defacements of the white-washer's brush, and a variety of other circumstances, which, besides the ever-wasting hand of time, have all contributed to destroy the sepulchral monuments of our ancestors. In this work he professes to have neither the object, the

the plan, nor the method of an historian.

"Our materials (he says) are different, and my plan adopts only what his excludes; great events, great personages, great characters, good or bad, are all that he brings upon his stage!

"I talk of graves, of worms and epitaphs
And that small portion of the barren earth
That serves as paste and covering to our bones!

Mine are subjects rejected by the historian to the end of each reign, among the prodigies that distinguish it; yet is this detail not uninteresting. It is a picture of private mixed with public life, a subject in which my countrymen have been anticipated by their neighbours."

The engravings which accompany it are not only numerous and accurate, but splendid: principally from the hands of the Basires.

In 1794, Mr. Gough published an account of the beautiful missal presented to Henry VI. by the Duchess of Bedford, which Mr. Edwards, of Pall-mall, purchased at the Duchess of Portland's sale, and still possesses. Mr. Gough assisted Mr. Nichols also in the greater part of his copious, well-directed, and accurate History of Leicestershire: the remaining portion of which is still expected by the literary world. In 1803, Mr. Gough published the "History and Antiquities of Pleshy, in the County of Essex;" London, 1803, 4to. which, though confined to the history of a single spot, forms collectively a mass of information whose value cannot in justice be lowly appreciated.

His last work which bears the date of the same year, was that on the "Coins of the Seleucide:" illustrated by a beautiful set of plates which he had purchased at Mr. Duane's sale.

To the list of works which have either his name or his initials attached, it may be added, that his assistance to his friends engaged in literary pursuits, was more extensive than will probably be ever known.

He gave considerable help to Dr. Kippis, in the second edition of the *Biographia Britannica*: and prepared the Lives of Sir John Fastolf, and the Farrars of Little Gidding, for the sixth volume, which has never appeared. Mr. Ellis, in the History of Shoreditch, acknowledges great assistance, both from his pen and library; as well as Mr. Malcolm in the History of London. The prefaces to numerous other works, acknowledge the extensive patronage which, during the

whole of his literary career, he was not only so able, but so ready to bestow on the study of our national antiquities.

Born to an hereditary fortune, he was in all respects pre-eminently qualified for the labours of an antiquary; the pain of whose researches can but rarely meet an adequate remuneration. And his magnificent work upon Sepulchral Monuments, must long ago have convinced the world, that he possessed not only in himself the most indefatigable perseverance, but an ardour which no expence could possibly deter.

Subsequent to 1803, his health, in consequence of numerous fits of epilepsy, began gradually to decline; and he died February 20, 1809; lamented as much by the poor of his neighbourhood for extensive charity, as by the friends of learning for his talents.

The richest portion of his library, which was always open to the studious, rumour asserts, has been bequeathed to the University of Oxford.

Some ACCOUNT of the late RIGHT HON. JAMES DUFF, EARL OF FIFE, VISCOUNT MACDUFF, BARON BRACO OF KILBRYDE, in the KINGDOM of IRELAND, and BARON FIFE, in the KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN.

Virtute et opera—By virtue and industry.

A CERTAIN degree of envy is said to attend the fortunes and the titles of the great and opulent. Those who do not possess these advantages, either hereditary or acquired, are supposed by some to contemplate them with symptoms of jealousy, and to hate or to undervalue what they themselves are utterly unable to obtain. It is easy, however to disarm, this species of jealousy of half its malignity at least, by acting a noble part in society, and exhibiting as great a preeminence in public spirit, as in family honours and private wealth.

These reflections are naturally produced by contemplating the character of a man who has tended not a little, at once to embellish and to improve his native country, and whose private fortune was increased, and his influence augmented by an attention to agriculture and planting.

James, Earl of Fife, was born in the town of Bamff, in 1729. He was the second son of William, Earl of Fife, by his second wife, Jane, daughter of Sir James Grant, of Grant, Bart. Having an elder brother, who was educated at Westminster, he was intended from his cradle

cradle for the profession of the law, and his first instructor was the celebrated William Guthrie, whose picture is still in existence at Duff House, and who, after marrying in the family, repaired to London, and became one of the most laborious, if not one of the most able, writers of his day.

Meanwhile Mr. Duff, the subject of the present memoir, repaired to the University of Edinburgh, for the two-fold purpose of completing his education, and studying the civil law, which is unhappily the basis of the jurisprudence of Scotland, the whole having been entirely formed on the French model, in consequence of which it is but little favourable either to personal security, or public happiness. But the death of Lord Braco, in England, who had turned out exceedingly wild, altered the views of his younger brother, so that he immediately returned home, and became, what in England is termed, a country gentleman.— He found his father in possession of a very large fortune, which he had augmented by the purchase of considerable properties in the counties of Aberdeen, Moray, and Banff. A rigorous and, perhaps, salutary economy, proverbial for two or three generations in the family, had enabled him to achieve this; and he had good sense enough, instead of leaving pitiful annuities to his younger children, to bequeath them separate and independent estates.

During the life of his father Mr. Duff, now become Lord Braco, conceived the outline of a noble plan for the improvement of his patrimonial fortune, which he filled up and completed, after the lapse of more than half a century. His model and mentor, on this occasion, was the late Earl of Findlater, a nobleman who possessed a great and enlightened mind, and whose name and deeds will be long remembered in that portion of Scotland, which at this day reaps so many advantages from his beneficent projects. In conformity to his judgment, which had been ripened by travel and experience, his Lordship began to plant, and in the course of a few years, the sides and tops of hills, nearly inaccessible, and hitherto unproductive, began to assume a new and a more advantageous aspect. The sterile soil now appeared verdant, and the uniform dull and barren extent of heath obtained a warmer and a more civilized tint, from the fir, the pineaster, the larch, the elm, the ash, and the oak, whose united masses for the first time cast

a protecting shade along the dreary waste.

His Lordship's ambition, nearly at the same time, pointed at another object: this was a seat in Parliament. He accordingly became a candidate for the county of Moray, and sat for some years as its representative. In 1760, he also married Lady Dorothea Sinclair, sole heiress of Alexander, ninth Earl of Caithness, with whom he obtained a very considerable fortune: but the nuptials did not take place under happy auspices, and, on the whole, this union proved unfortunate, perhaps, to both parties.

In 1763, he succeeded his father, both in honours and estate, and being now in possession of Duff house, a noble mansion, erected by the late Mr. Adam, architect, at Leith, and still unfinished, he immediately proceeded to complete and to furnish it.

Soon after this he purchased Fife house, at Whitehall, and having a taste for building, expended a very large sum in altering, or rather rebuilding it. Indeed, no Nobleman in Great Britain possessed, perhaps, so many seats, for, in addition to the town and country house already mentioned, he had many others, some of which shall be here enumerated.

Of Delgaty castle, where he occasionally resided, all the floors were formed from wood out of his own plantations.— At Rothemay house, Mary Queen of Scots appears to have slept: it is situate in a picturesque country, but sequestered from all the world. Innes house, with the adjoining lands, he purchased from his cousin, Sir James Innes Ker, the 20th in lineal descent from Bercaldus, whose blood has mingled with that of the Scottish monarchs. Balvenny castle is situate on the banks of the Devon, while Marr lodge is in the centre of Aberdeenshire. Here are grouse, ptarmigan, and game of all sorts; here, too, herds of wild deer scour along the mountain's brow, dart precipitately into the dells and valleys, and at times approach within gun-shot of the house.

During the political ebullition that succeeded the French Revolution, in this country, the Earl of Fife, we believe, was an *Alarmist*, and like many others of that description, in order to demonstrate his confidence in the existing government, accepted of an English peerage from it. Accordingly, in 1793, he was created Baron Fife, of the kingdom of Great Britain. This circumstance, however flattering it might prove in one point of view,

was

was yet hostile to his political influence in another, as it introduced Sir William Grant, master of the rolls, to the county of Bamff, and it was found impossible ever after to remove him, although many successive but ineffectual efforts were made for that purpose.

At length, towards the conclusion of the late war, the Earl of Fife openly declared his enmity to Mr. Pitt, and the ministers of that day; and as he was known to be an old courtier, well acquainted with the springs that actuate the conduct of public men, many were led to suppose that he began to anticipate their downfall. Accordingly, on the 2d of February, 1801, he rose in his place, in the house of Peers, and spoke as follows:

"It is but seldom I trouble your lordships, but I could not feel myself at ease, were I not to fulfil my duty, in laying my sentiments before you. I rather incline to wish, that the threatened motion for an enquiry into the conduct of ministers, were not now made; but if it should be brought forward, I will most decidedly vote for it.

"I have no desire either to give offence to his Majesty's ministers, or to pay court to those who oppose them. Nothing can be more improper at present, than to debate whether the war is just, or unjust; necessary, or unnecessary: but I most positively declare one thing, and that is, that no war was ever worse conducted.

"My lords, I have read the history of this country with attention; I have seen, and been intimate with all the different parties, from the death of Mr. Pelham, to the present hour.

"In this horrid contest, our blood and treasure have been spent in the extravagant folly of secret expeditions; grievous and heavy taxes have been laid on the people, and wasted in expensive embassies, and subsidizing proud, treacherous, and useless foreign princes, who would have acted much better for themselves, had you saved your money, and taken no concern with them. I do not condole with you on your present unfortunate situation, in having no friends.

"I only wish you had been in that situation at the beginning of the contest. The noble lord who presides at the head of the Admiralty, (Earl Spencer,) in his speech, has with much ability done justice to the navy: I most sincerely wish that our ill-spent money had been laid out on our fleets.

"All those, my lords, who ever heard me speak, or ever read a letter from me on the subject, will do me the justice to say, that my sentiments have all along been the same; and that this has hung upon my mind from the day, the first battalion of the guards marched from the parade, for Holland.

"I lament the present scarcity; but great as our demerits are, it comes not from the Almighty, but from the effects of this ill-conducted war; which I am ready to prove, whenever this question is brought forward. What have we gained by our boasted conquests? If a proper regulation for commerce was made, I wish they were all sold, and the money arising, laid out to pay the national debt, and to relieve the nation of those oppressive taxes which bear hard on rich and poor; on their income, their industry, and what is worse, their *liberty*; and until some of those are repealed, this nation cannot be called free!"

From this moment, his lordship regularly sided with the minority, until a change of ministers took place. When Mr. Addington, now Lord Sidmouth, came in, he supported him, and also voted with the Fox and Grenville administration. By this time, however, his eye-sight began to be affected, and being unable to attend the house of Peers, on account of this, or other infirmities, with his usual assiduity, he gave his proxy to Lord Grenville. Although not fond of having great dinners, on the retreat of that nobleman and his friends, he entertained them in a magnificent manner, in his noble *suite* of apartments at Whitehall.

The Earl of Fife, died in London, in the 80th year of his age. In point of person, he was tall, genteel, and had been handsome in the earlier part of his life. Although a great economist, he was yet fond of magnificence, which he indulged in respect to houses, servants, carriages, and horses. But it is as a planter, that this nobleman bids fair to obtain the respect of the present age, and the gratitude of posterity. By a recurrence to the annual volumes of the "Society, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce," from which he received two, if not three gold medals, it will be seen, that his labours in this point of view have far surpassed those of any of his contemporaries. He was a frequent contributor to the work in question, and in vol. xxi. will be found an account of 100 acres, and 85,500 trees, planted by him

him in Duff House Park, which comprehends part of two counties, and five parishes. Notwithstanding the accidental destruction of a large plantation, by a neighbour's burning furze, yet he continued his improvements, and soon increased his woods to 673 acres, in his own neighbourhood, containing 4,000,000 of trees.

A long life, chiefly directed to this great object, enabled him a little before his death, to have completed the planting of about 14,000 acres in all, and so profitable, did this become, even during his own time, that the *thinings* alone, sold in one year, for 1000*l. sterling*. In respect to the modern improvement of *pruning*, he was always very sparing of it, and although the scene of his labours was in a northern portion of the island, yet the oak itself, which has hitherto been accounted a delicate plant, flourishes there, even in the immediate vicinity of the sea.

Of late years, his lordship has only planted at the rate of one hundred acres *per Annum*, but he has always made it an invariable rule, to cut down firs, larches, and all other trees which interfered with the more valuable species of close-grained timber. In December, 1807, a silver fir, which had been set by his lordship in 1756, was blown down; the following were the dimensions:

| | | |
|--|------|------|
| Length of the trunk, from the surface of the ground until divided into five limbs : | Feet | Inch |
| Girth at surface of the ground | 7 | 0 |
| Girth immediately below where the limbs set off | 9 | 7 |
| The five limbs were all of the same height, except one which divided into two branches, before it reached the top. These were only a few inches shorter than the others, which were 42 feet, 6 inches from where they left the trunk, whose length was 7 feet: therefore, when added together, to the height of the tree we have | 49 | 6 |

There are many pineasters larger than this, but the oaks are by far the most valuable in every point of view; and should the present unhappy dispute with the northern powers, continue, or be hereafter renewed, there can be but little doubt that in twenty-five years more, they will be invaluable, so far as respects

national objects, while the profits accruing to his heirs, will at the same time be incalculable.

As an agriculturist on a great scale, the earl of Fife, stands also in a respectable point of view. He erected no less than five bridges, and planned and formed several roads. He dug a canal, from 60 to 68 feet wide, between a lake and the sea, the extent of which was 2,200 yards, while the bank amounted to 3000. By laying out the sum of 1150*l.* he also improved a tract of land, worth only 25*l.* per annum, so as to produce 205*l.* yearly.

Nor ought it to be omitted, that at a great expence, and seemingly in direct opposition to nature, the subject of this memoir has, in some measure, created a harbour on the borders of the Moray frith. This port, christened by him "Macduff's town," was originally an insignificant little village, containing a few miserable huts; but in consequence of his patronage, a pier was erected for the protection of shipping, and by granting certain privileges to the inhabitants, the place has increased greatly in point of extent and importance. It was from it he shipped the earth and stone, that formed the beautiful terrace to Fife house on the side of the Thames, as if determined always to reside on *Scotch ground*.

After living to a patriarchal age, the Earl was carried off by a second attack of the stone, and subsequently to his death a very large lump was extracted. He had no faith in medical men, or medicine, would never submit to any operation, and seemed determined from the first to resist physic and physicians of all kinds.

His will has not given great satisfaction to his heirs, as it was calculated for the benefit not of the present, but some future generation. Mr. Thellusson appears to have been his model on this occasion, and he steered as near that great landmark, as the late act of Parliament would permit. Indeed, in this point of view, he was enabled to do more in Scotland than he could effect in England, as the laws here, abhor every thing that savours of perpetuity. His body was carried down to Banffshire, and intombed in a mausoleum, which he himself had erected.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

[Communications to this Article are always thankfully received.]

SAUNDERS THE JESUIT.

EDWARD VI. was said to have been delivered by the Cæsarean operation, and the consequent death of his mother. Saunders the Jesuit broached the story. The queen lived twelve days after his birth. Nicholls, in his Progresses, has given some more lies by him, concerning the death of Elizabeth. This man made a profession of publishing lies upon every public event of moment; and a collection of them would be very curious.

ERASMUS.

The following Epitaph was written upon him,

Hic jacet Erasmus, qui quondam bonus erat mus;

Rodere qui solitus; roditur a vermibus.

When the author was asked, why he had made *ver* in *vermibus* short: he replied, because he had made *bo* in *bonus* long.

BREVITY.

Ammianus gives the following fine rule of judging of it. Brevity is not commendable, except when, throwing off unseasonable retardations, it detracts nothing from information. *Integra brevitatis* is the fine expression of a sophist. *Dion Halicarnass.*

JEWS.

Ant. Naldus. Quæst. Practic. No. 20, notes that it was about 1551, much in vogue in the Ecclesiastical State, for individuals to seize the children of the Jews, and christen them *vi et armis*.

ROYAL APOSTLES, &c.

Orosius, l. 7. c. 14. says that the Goths, Huns, &c. invaded Italy, by an impulse of Providence, that they might be converted. *Boscus de Sign. Eccles.* says, that Tiridates having vanquished the Armenians, compelled them to become Christians. He adds, that the Burgundians and Franks became so, through a vow made, if they were successful in a battle. Charlemagne forced the Saxons into Christianity. *Rhegin. Eginh. and Ainoin*, No. 785: *Dubravorus*, l. 5 and 6. *Helmodius*, l. 6. c. 16, 19, 24, say, that Otho the Great thus converted the Bohemians. So also Boleslaus, King of the Poles, (see *Arnold*, l. 7. c. 9.) converted the Prussians; so Waldemar, King of the Danes, the *Bagiani*, (*Helmod.* l. 1. c. 43. l. 2. c. 12, 13.) So *Isid. Hist. Gothor. Æra*. 650, notes that the Emperor Heraclius, Sisebert, King of Spain; and Dagobert, King of France, com-

pellèd the Jews to be baptized. So our Alfred forced Guthrun and the Danes. *Medisia de Restit.* 9. 27. and *Joh. Azorius, Instit. Moral.* l. 8. c. 24. and others say, that baptism was the usual condition of granting quarter to infidels.

DEFENDER OF THE FAITH—ATHANASIUS.

The *Hist. Eccles.* l. 10. and *Tiber Decianus. d. l. 5. c. 12. n. 28.* say that Alexander Bishop of Alexandria, when walking in the street, saw a Jew boy, named Athanasius, playing at bishop, and christening other children: through which he compelled them all to persevere in the christian faith: and thus it happened that Athanasius became a very great "Fidei Propugnator," Defender of the Faith.

ABRAHAM, A DOCTOR—DOCTOR TITLE OF.

This, as a degree, commences with the 12th cent. but *Lucian in Deâ Syriâ*, notes that there were *publici hospites* among the Assyrians, called *Doctores*, because they narrated and explained all things. Accordingly, *Penêda de Reb. Salom.* l. 3. c. 27. num. 3. says, "the very hospitality of Abraham shows that he was a Doctor." See *Joseph. Antiq.* 1. c. 16. *Euseb. Præp. Evang.* l. 9. c. ult.

MARTYRDOM—FOX.

Sulpitius, in the Life of Martin, relates an instance of a church erected to the memory, as a martyr, of a man who had been hanged for a robbery.—A clergyman, in his sermon, after mentioning the name of a martyr, upon the authority of Fox, proceeded to inveigh, by name, against his persecutor; of whom he related the most shocking stories, which were punished by a miraculous and disgraceful death. The martyr was alive, and the persecutor in the church at the time. He menaced the preacher with an action of defamation, who upon his quoting the authority of Fox, escaped.

GREEK IAMBICS.

Scaliger says, every body values Greek iambics, but nobody understands them.

EPIGRAMS WITHOUT POINT.

These, says Menage, are excellent, when the sense is fine, full, and the matter described with *naïveté*: where the latter makes an admirable conclusion, and the truth serves instead of point.

SWEETNESS.

Properly that which results from perfect simplicity.

HERMITS.

These have existed from the time of Pliny, who calls them "*gens æterna in qua nemo nascitur.*"

BAILEY.

BAILEY,

In his Dictionary, defines *Thunder* by a "noise, well-known to persons not deaf;" and *Gregorian* as a Wig, so called.

NILE—PERERIUS.

Pererius in Gen. lib. 3. de Paradiso mentions the discovery of the fountain of the Nile.

DON JUAN—TIRSO DE MOLINA.

The original of this terrific Pantomime, is a Spanish Play, whose title is, *El Comibado de Piedra*; the author, Tirso de Molina. The *Festin de Pierre*, of Moliere, is the same thing.

SPANISH COMEDY.

Remarkable for multiplicity of incidents, which follow in succession, without any necessary connection.

BACON OF DUNMOW.

This curious ceremony was not peculiar to Dunmow. A similar custom was observed at the Manor of Whickenor, in Staffordshire, where corn, as well as bacon, was given to the happy pair. It was left off in 1751, probably from an idea that it occasioned much perjury.

CAREW.

He wrote a work of *Criticism*: in which he makes the following serious comparisons. Will you have Plato's vein, read Sir Thomas Smith; the *Ionick*, Sir Thomas Moore; *Cicero's*, Ascham, *Varro's*, Chaucer; *Demosthenes*, Sir John Cheeke. He then assimilates Virgil and the Earl of Surrey; Catullus and Shakespeare, Ovid and Daniel, Lucan and Spenser, Martial and Sir John Davies; and ends with, "Will you have all in all for prose and verse? take the miracle of our age, Sir Phil. Sidney. Little did he think that Lord Orford would say, a girl in love could not get through the *Arcadia*."

CUCKOLD.

Moliere's lines on the word *cuckold*, are admirable:

Peste soit qui premier trouva l'invention
De s'affliger l'esprit de cette vision;
Et d'attacher l'honneur de l'homme le plus sage,
Aux choses, que peut faire une femme volage:
Puisque on tient à bon droit tout crime personnel,
Que fait la nôtre honneur pour être criminel?
Des actions d'autrui l'on nous donne le blâme.
Si nos femmes sans nous ont un commerce infame,
Il faut que tout le mal tombe sur notre dos:
Elles font la sottise; et nous sommes les sots.
Com. Imaginaire, A. ii. sc. ult.

MARRIAGE LIFE.

The following is the very curious account given in an old French novel,

called *Le Doyen de Killcrane*, T. 6. p. 230.

"You cannot conceive how great the force of habit is between two people, who for a length of time have used the same house, the same table, the same occupations, the same pleasures; and who, in short, passing day and night without scarcely a moment's separation, have learnt mutually to discover their faults, to take no notice of them, to consider themselves as removed from all kinds of *bienséances* and constraints; to have a right to speak or be silent, when they please; never to disguise their thoughts; and have their pleasures and pains in common. It is not interest which thus connects them, for they could lead an easy life separate: it is not precisely a taste for the same pleasures, for they do not expect any very lively, and one half of their time is passed in finding out the fallacy of every thing which bears that name. It is not inclination for good living; for if they had every thing upon the table, they have not a grain more appetite: and very often they leave it, without having touched the finest dishes: it is still less love, for they see one another without desire, and part without pain; it scarcely happens that they even use one kind expression, or the simple attentions which they pay to the greatest stranger; and though they occupy the same bed, they commonly lie down, and get up with perfect indifference. Nevertheless try, if you think it possible, to make them live apart: they will laugh at your efforts."

SINGULAR READING.

Joseph Scott, esq. of Birmingham, who lived in 1751, is said to have read Bailey's Dictionary, and the Common Prayer Book, methodically through twice a year.

PUNNING SERMONS.

During Cromwell's government, one Slater, a broken apothecary of Birmingham, got possession of the rectory of St. Martin's, in opposition to one Jennings, an iron master, possessor of Aston Furnace; one Smallbroke, a wealthy inhabitant; and Sir Thomas Holt, who wished for it.

In his first Sermon he told his people, "The Lord had carried him through many troubles, for he had passed like Shadrach, Mesach, and Abednego, through the fiery furnace: and as the Lord had enabled the children of Israel to pass over the Red Sea, so he had assisted him in passing over the small brooks, and to overcome the strong holds of sin and satan."

POETRY

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE AMULET.

By ANN OF KIDWELLY.

"She was a charmer, and bid
Make it a darling, like my precious eye;
To lose't or give't away, were such perdition
As nothing else could match."—OTHELLO.

RESTORE me the Amulet stol'n from my
breast,

By a charmer bestow'd t'other day;
Who told me my moments would all be
unblest,

"If I lost it, or gave it away."

She said in the wild forest's deep-tangled
glade,

When the night's hollow winds smote the
ear,

The magical compound was gather'd and made
By the tremulous fingers of Fear.

She said, 'twas composed of materials most rare,
Of jetty stars drop from the sky;

Of gums that had black'd under Lapland's
chill air,

When in heav'n the Borealis flam'd high.

Of those seeds that no mortal has ever yet seen,
Shed by Pteris* in th' still noon of night;
When Midsummer gliding the notch'd leaves
between,

Wreath'd her forehead with dew-drops all
bright.

She said 'twas perfum'd by the balm of a rose,
That wither'd beneath Falsehood's eye;

By a breath that from Love's fickle bosom
arose,

When Passion expired in a sigh.

'Twas strew'd in the dust of an heart-broken
youth,

It was moistened with Pity's soft tear,
'Twas dipp'd in the colours of unfading Truth;
And she bade it her pressure still wear.

Thus various and strange she declared 'twas a
charm,

Which, with mystical cyphers imprest,
Would certainly guard the possessor from
harm,

While 'twas suffer'd to hang on the breast.

But if from its recess a wile should allure,

Or passion should wantonly snatch;

To her so bereav'd its loss would ensure

"Perdition that nothing could match."

Restore me the Amulet, stol'n from the breast,
That already feels tort'ring pain!

O give me the charm, that downy-plum'd rest
May return to its mansion again.

* Pteris Aqueline, or female Fern; of
which superstition relates, that it sheds its mi-
nute seeds, exactly at 12 o'clock, on Midsum-
mer night.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 183.

ON THE DEATH OF

MR. PROFESSOR PORSON.

By the Rev. JAMES RUDGE.

"Manet in animis hominum, in æternitate
temporum, fama rerum!"—TACITUS.

PORSON is dead! in him has learning lost
Its chiefest ornament and proudest boast.

In Grecian learning he was deeply vers'd;

The best of Grecians, he was own'd the first:

So deeply vers'd—so skill'd—in Grecian lore,

A loss so deep must Science e'er deplore!

That mind, which oft illum'd the classic page,

And smooth'd the labours of a distant age,

Is fled to mansions of eternal rest,

And there exists among the wise and blest!

October 8, 1808.

ON LEAVING BEECH COTTAGE, BUCKS.

"Mes jours s'en voloient près de toi;
Ils se traînent dans ton absence."

ADIEU to the village; adieu to the cot!

And shall I then never revisit the spot

That clings to remembrance with fondest
delay,

Through the dreams of the night, and the
cares of the day?

O yes, I could hope to behold it again,

Though my prospects were sad, and hopes
were in vain.

For the rose's sweet colour remains when 'tis
dead,

When its blushes are gone, and its splendour
is fled.

Yes, yes, I will hope that again I shall hear

The voices of friends to remembrance so dear;

And still do I hope, that again I shall see

The smiles that once gave a sweet welcome
to me.

And yet how I fear to revisit the spot,

To steal through the village, to gaze on
the cot;

For the pleasure and rapture that swell in my
heart

Cannot equal the anguish I feel when we part.

T. H.

ON THE APPROACH OF WINTER.

OLD Winter is come from the cold north-
ern ocean,

With snows on his grey beard and storms
in his rear;

Around him wild-howling the blast's chilling
motion;

Around his ice-dwelling loud roars the
white bear.

N n

Old

Old Winter is come, all so cold and so cheer-
less,
And what is there here can enliven the
heart?

'Tis Friendship and Love—two gems shining
and peerless,
From whom may we never have reason to
part.

Yes, Friendship and Love—whose warm rays
ever

Can thaw the cold frost of the pitiless mind:
'Tis Friendship and Love, with affection com-
bining,

Can chase away winter, and warm the cold
wind.

JAMES JENNINGS.

TO VIOLA.

IN memory's dear and cherish'd hour,
I saw thee like the beauteous flow'r,
That twines around Affection's shrine;
In Love's pure light thy form was drest,
I smil'd to mark thy gentle breast
Soft trembling to the sigh of mine.

When Sorrow, like a spoiler, flew,
And veil'd Love's opening bud with dew,
And hung the morn of Youth with gloom;
I thought, though bow'd by Sorrow's wile,
The moon-beam of thy sadden'd smile,
More fair than Pleasure's rosy bloom.

Ev'n now, though Joy's attemper'd ray,
Delighted o'er thy bosom stray,

Responsive to thy Lover's pray'r;
Yet, gladness beaming from his eyes,
Love hangs upon thy smile, and sighs,
"Affection's tear hath glisten'd thine!"

P. M. J.

TO THE SNOW-DROP.

By JOHN MAYNE,

Author of the Poems of "Glasgow," and
"The Siller Gun."

FIRST of the Spring that smiles on me,
I pay my early court to thee!
But, well-a-day! how chang'd the scene,
Since, erst, I hail'd thee on the green!
Then Life and Love were in their prime;
Then Winter smil'd like Summer-time.
Now Life and Love are on the wing,
Now Winter riots in the Spring;
And, ev'n in Summer, nought I see
But drizzling show'rs and blights for me;
With frequent coffins passing by,
Sad monitors that Death is nigh!
O! when that solemn hour shall come,
Which seals my passport to the tomb,
Be faith and resignation mine,
And, that sweet soother, hope divine!

First of the Spring that smiles on me,
Again I pay my court to thee!
May no rude hand profane thy sweets;
No caltiff bowl thee thro' the streets;

Or, if thou art displanted there,
To grace the bosom of the fair.
O, teach simplicity to them,
Who never knew the peerless gem!
Tell those, by Error led astray,
That Wisdom is the only way
Which leads to purity like thine—
Which leads to ev'ry grace divine!

January, 1809.

THE CALL OF A SYLPHID TO ITS KIN- DRED SPIRITS ON THE RETURN OF SPRING.

CONGENIAL spirits, haste away,
From where, in gloomy shades of night,
Secure from wintry winds ye lay;
Again revive and view the light;
Again inhale the balmy airs
That o'er the mountains' summits play,
And free from sorrows, free from cares,
'Midst odorous sweets pursue your way.

By gentle zephyrs borne along,
Beneath a pure and azure sky,
We'll listen to the shepherd's song,
Or through the shady woodland fly.
On violets will we rest unseen,
In harebells sip the honied dew,
And lurk beneath the herbage green,
Where primroses the valley strew.

Beside the stream where wearied lies
The village swain in rustic gear,
Invisible to mortal eyes,
We'll whisper pleasure in his ear.
All nature smiles with gladd'ning light,
The Sun displays his cheering ray,
Then, rising from your shades of night,
Congenial spirits haste away.

SONNET.

VIRGINIA TO PAUL—FROM FRANCE.

AMID the storied hall, and gorgeous dome,
The haunt of Fortune's fav'rites cold yet
gay,

I think on thee, my Paul! who, far away,
Thro' the thick woods which shade our na-
tive home,

Where with Virginia thou wast wont to
roam,

Now sad and solitarily dost stray;

Ah! as thou gazest on thy devious way,
Upon the lonely cascade's sparkling foam,
Thro' which you bore me; or the cocoa-tree,
Or many a well-known object with whose
sight

Idea of Virginia must unite,
Think'st thou of me, Paul? I oft think of
thee;

Nor wealth, nor pow'r, nor threats of
friends unkind,

Shall ever chace thine image from my
mind.

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

WE have in different parts of the last two or three volumes of the Monthly Magazine, given an account of the discoveries made by Mr. Davy; these accounts being frequently taken from memory, by a person who has diligently attended the lectures of the Royal Institution, would necessarily be imperfect. We intend, therefore, in this and some subsequent articles to lay before our readers a more exact analysis of what has been done by this learned professor, and in the order in which he communicated the same to the Royal Society of London. Mr. Davy first described the methods made use for the decomposition of the fixed alkalies; and he found that the powers of electrical decomposition were proportional to the strength of the opposite electricities in the circuit, and to the conducting power and degree of concentration of the materials employed. In his first attempts at the decomposition of the fixed alkalies, he acted upon aqueous solutions of potash and soda, saturated at the common degrees of temperature, with the Voltaic batteries, but in these cases; the water alone was affected, and hydrogen and oxygen disengaged with the production of much heat, and violent effervescence. As water appeared to prevent the decomposition, he used potash in igneous fusion, and some brilliant phenomena were produced; and when the platina spoon, on which the potash was placed, was made to communicate with the negative side of the battery, and the connection from the positive side was made with platina wire, a vivid and constant light appeared at the opposite point: there was no effect of inflammation round it; but æriform bubbles, which, inflamed in the atmosphere, rose round the potash. He made some attempts to collect the combustible matter, but without success; and he only attained his object, by employing electricity as the common agent of fusion and decomposition.

Pot-ash, when perfectly dried by ignition, is a non-conductor; but with the slightest addition of moisture, becomes a good conductor, and in this state it readily fuses and decomposes by strong electrical powers. Having placed a small piece of pure pot-ash, on an insulated disk of platina connected with the negative side of the battery, and a pla-

tina wire, communicating with the positive side, being brought in contact with the upper surface of the alkali, a vivid action almost instantly took place; the pot-ash fused at both points of electrization: there was a violent effervescence at the upper surface; at the lower, or negative surface, there was no liberation of elastic fluid; but small globules having a high metallic lustre, similar, in visible characters, to mercury, appeared; some of which burnt with explosion and bright flame, as soon as they were formed, and others remained, and were merely tarnished, and finally covered with a white film, which formed on their surfaces. "These globules," says the professor, "numerous experiments soon shewed to be the substance I was in search of, and a peculiar inflammable principle, the basis of pot-ash." He ascertained that the platina was not at all connected with the result, for the same substance was produced when other metals, or charcoal, were employed for completing the circuit.

Soda, when acted upon in a similar manner, exhibited an analogous result, but it required a battery of stronger powers. The substance produced from potash, which is now denominated "Potassium," remained fluid at the temperature of the atmosphere, at the time of its production: that from soda, called "sodaum," which was fluid, in the degree of heat of the alkali, during its formation, became solid on cooling. The globules often burnt at the moment of their formation, and sometimes violently exploded and separated into smaller globules, which flew with great velocity through the air, in a state of vivid combustion, producing a beautiful effect of continued jets of fire.

In speaking of the theory, Mr. Davy observed, that the metallic lustre of the substance from potash, immediately became destroyed in the atmosphere, and that a white crust formed upon it. This crust is pure potash, which immediately deliquesced, and new quantities were formed, which in their turn, attracted moisture from the atmosphere, till the whole globule disappeared, and assumed the form of a saturated solution of potash. Water is likewise decomposed in the process; for it is demonstrated that the basis of the fixed alkalies, that is, "Potassium" and "Sodaum," act upon this

this substance with greater energy than any other known bodies. Hence the minute theory of oxydation of the basis of the alkalis in the air is this:—oxygen gas is first attracted by them, and alkali formed; this alkali speedily absorbs water; this water is again decomposed; therefore, during the conversion of a globule into alkaline solution, there is a constant and rapid disengagement of small quantities of gas. From the facts related, of which we mention only a part, it is inferred by Mr. Davy, that there is the same evidence for the decomposition of potash and soda into oxygen and two peculiar substances, as there is for the decompositions of sulphuric and phosphoric acids and the metallic oxydes into oxygen and their respective bases. In the analyses, no substances capable of decomposition are present, but the alkalis and a minute portion of moisture; which seems in no other way essential to the result, than in rendering them conductors at the surface: for he has ascertained that the new substances are not generated till the interior, which is dry, begins to be fused.

The combustible bases of the fixed alkalis, seem to be repelled as other combustible substances, by positively electrified surfaces, and attracted by negatively electrified surfaces, and the oxygen follows the contrary order: or, the oxygen being naturally possessed of the negative energy, and the bases of the positive, do not remain in combination when either of them is brought into an electrical state opposite to its natural one.

After Mr. Davy detected the bases of the fixed alkalis, he found great difficulty in preserving and confining them so as to examine their properties; but he found that in recently distilled naphtha they might be preserved some days without much change. The basis of potash at 60° of Fahrenheit possessed the general appearance of mercury, so as not to be distinguished from it, but at that degree of temperature, it is only imperfectly fluid; at 70° it is more fluid, and at 100° its fluidity is perfect, so that different globules will run into one. At 50° it is soft and malleable, with the lustre of polished silver, and at the freezing point it becomes harder and brittle, and when broken into fragments, exhibits a crystallized texture, which by means of the microscope seems composed of beautiful facets of a perfect whiteness, and high metallic splendor. At a heat approaching redness, it is converted into vapour,

and is found unaltered after distillation. —It is a perfect conductor of electricity. When a spark is taken from the Voltaic battery from a large globule; the light is green, and combustion takes place at the point of contact only. When a small globule is used, it is completely dissipated with explosion accompanied by a most vivid flame. It is an excellent conductor of heat; but resembling the metals in all these sensible properties, it is very different from any of them in specific gravity, being only as 6 to 10, compared with water, so that it is the lightest fluid body known.

With respect to chemical relations; it combines with oxygen, slowly and without flame, at all temperatures below that of vaporization; but at this temperature combustion takes place, and the light is of a brilliant whiteness, and the heat intense. When a globule is heated in hydrogen gas at a degree below its point of vaporization, it seems to dissolve in it, for the globule diminishes in volume, and the gas explodes with alkaline fumes and bright light when suffered to pass into the air. When brought into contact with water, it decomposes it with great violence; an instantaneous explosion is produced with bright flame, and a solution of pure potash is the result. When a globule of this substance is placed upon ice, it instantly burns with a bright flame, and a deep hole is made in the ice, which is found to contain a solution of potash.

Theory:—The phenomena seem to depend on the strong attraction of the potassium for oxygen; and of the potash for water. The heat which arises from two causes, decomposition and combination, is sufficiently intense to produce inflammation. The production of alkali in the decomposition of water by potassium, is shewn by dropping a globule of it upon moistened paper, tinged with turmeric. At the moment that the globule comes into contact with the water, it burns, and moves rapidly upon the paper, as if in search of moisture, leaving behind it a deep reddish brown trace, and acting upon the paper as dry caustic potash. So strong is the attraction of potash for oxygen, and so great the energy of its action upon water, that it discovers and decomposes the small quantities of water contained in alcohol and ether. Potash is insoluble in ether; but when potassium, the basis, is thrown into it, oxygen is furnished, and hydrogen gas is disengaged, and the alkali as it forms renders the ether

ether white and turbid. In ether and alcohol the energy of its action is proportional to the quantity of water they contain, and hydrogen and potash are the constant result.

Potassium thrown into solutions of the mineral acids, inflames and burns on the surface. It readily combines with the simple and inflammable solids and with metals; with phosphorus and sulphur, forming compounds similar to the metallic phosphurets and sulphurets. When it is brought into contact with a piece of phosphorus, and pressed upon, there is a considerable action; they become fluid together, burn, and produce phosphate of potash. When potassium is brought into contact with sulphur in fusion in the atmosphere, a great inflammation takes place and sulphuret of potash is formed. The sulphuretted basis becomes oxygenated by exposure to the air, and is finally converted into sulphate. When one part of potassium is added to 3 or 10 parts of mercury at about 60° of Fahrenheit, they instantly unite, and form a substance like mercury in colour, but less coherent, and small portions of it appear as flattened spheres. When a globule is made to touch a globule of mercury about twice as large, they combine with heat; the compound is fluid at the temperature of its formation; but when cool it appears as a solid metal, similar in colour to silver. If the potassium be still increased the amalgam becomes harder, and brittle. When the proportions are 1 of potassium and 70 of mercury the amalgam is soft and malleable. If the compounds are exposed to air, they rapidly absorb oxygen; potash which deliquesces is formed, and in a few minutes the mercury is found pure and unaltered. When a globule of amalgam is thrown into water, it rapidly decomposes it with a hissing noise; potash is formed, pure hydrogen is disengaged, and the mercury remains free. The action of potassium upon the inflammable oily compound bodies, confirms the other facts of the strength of its attraction for oxygen. On recently distilled naptha it has very little action; but in naptha that has been exposed to the air, it soon oxydates, and alkali is formed, which unites with the naptha, into a brown soap that collects round the globule. On concrete and fixed oils, when heated, it acts slowly, coaly matter is deposited, a little gas is evolved, and a soap is formed. By heat it rapidly decomposes the volatile oils.

Potassium readily reduces metallic oxides, when heated in contact with them: it decomposes readily flint and green glass, with a gentle heat; alkali is immediately formed by oxygen from the oxides which dissolves the glass, and a new surface is soon exposed to the agent.

We shall in our next, give a more detailed account of the decomposition of soda; and shall now present the reader with a short analysis of the application of the gas from coal to economical purposes by Mr. William Murdoch. This gentleman by means of coal-gas completely lighted up last winter, the cotton manufactory of Messrs. Phillips and Lee, at Manchester, the largest in the kingdom. The light used, was ascertained to be equal to that produced by 2500 mould candles of six to the pound. In this instance the coal was distilled in iron retorts, which were kept constantly at work, and the gas as it rose was conveyed by iron pipes into large reservoirs, where it was worked and purified, previously to its being conveyed through other pipes called mains to the mill. The burners, where the gas was consumed, were connected with the mains by short tubes, each of which was furnished with a cock to regulate the admission of the gas to each burner, and to shut it off when requisite. The burners were of two kinds: the one was upon the principle of the Argand lamp, and resembled it in appearance, the other was a small curved tube with a conical end, having three circular apertures of about the $\frac{1}{30}$ th of an inch in diameter, through which the gas issued, forming three divergent jets of flame, somewhat like a fleur-de-lis. This tube, from its shape and appearance, was called the cockspur burner. In the whole building there were 271 argands, and 633 cockspurs; each of the former giving a light equal to four candles, and each of the latter a light equal to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$. All together require an hourly supply of 1250 cubic feet of gas, produced from cannel coal.

The whole annual expence, allowing 550*l.* for apparatus, is reckoned at 600*l.* but that of candles, to give the same light, would be 2000*l.* supposing candles one shilling per lb. only. This calculation was made on the supposition that the light was used only two hours per day, through the year, but if it be required three hours: the cost will be 650*l.* for gas, and 3000*l.* for candles. At first there was some inconvenience from the smell

smell produced, but this is entirely done away, and it being free from the danger resulting from sparks and snuffing candles, diminishes the hazard of fire to which cot-

ton-mills are so much exposed. Mr. Murdoch claims the first idea of applying, and the first actual application of, this gas to economical purposes.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. DAVID THOMAS'S (FEATHERSTONE BUILDINGS,) *for a perforated Vessel, Percolator and Frame, for making or preparing Potable Coffee.*

THE invention claimed by this specification consists of a perforated urn, or vessel which may be made of various forms, a percolator, and a frame, which may be used collectively in a portable form, or separately. The principal part of the machine is an urn, furnished with a cock for drawing off its contents, which is the receiver of the beverage, prepared from the material coffee, by means of hot or boiling water, made to pass through it. To render the urn effective, since filtration into a close vessel would soon be impeded by the compressed air, a number of small perforations are made in the upper part of it. These are calculated to release the confined and rarified air, being open while the percolation is going on, and so contrived, that they are covered at the same time, and with the same cover as the large aperture or mouth of the urn, upon the removal of the percolator. By these means the urn becomes a close vessel, when the percolation is completed, from which neither the finer qualities, nor essence of the coffee, nor its heat, can escape by evaporation. The next part of the invention is the percolator, or small box, which contains and confines the coffee in its pulverized state, and prevents its rising and mingling with the water, when poured in the cylinder: it is the medium through which the water passes into the urn, where it assumes the character of potable coffee. It is furnished with a cover pierced through with very small holes, which is fitted to it, either independently of the cylinder, or fixed to the latter in that part which is contiguous to the percolator. In either case, its office is the same, namely, to confine the coffee, so as to prevent any portion of the water from passing into the receiver, but through the whole mass. The bottom of the percolator is pierced or bored in the same way as its cover. The cylinder is a tube super-

added to the urn and percolator, and may be regarded as a part of the latter. The frame or stand is calculated to elevate and support, at a proper height for drawing off its contents, a vessel discharged by means of a cock, when not constructed in the common form of urns, whether adapted to this or any other purpose.

The Patentee reserves to himself the exclusive right of modifying and varying the application of these principles, inventions, and improvements, according to circumstances, in such manner as may best suit the form of the vessel or its appendages, as well in respect to the perforation as to the percolator and frame, whether affecting their respective forms or situation.

MR. WILLIAM SHOTWELL'S (YORK,) *for certain Improvements in the manufacture of Mustard.*

This invention consists in taking mustard bran, or the offal of mustard, after as much mustard flour has been taken out as is done by the usual method. This bran or offal is wetted with water and ground, and then immersed in water, till the most ponderous parts fall to the bottom. Then, while the flour is suspended, all that is above the bran is to be drawn into a flannel, or other strainer, placed over a vat, which vat is to have a lurch at its bottom; the strainer serves to filter the mustard, and prevents any particles of bran from passing into the vat. In this vat, the mustard-flour is suffered to precipitate, and the water is drawn off from the flour as close as possible, and may be used for succeeding parcels of the same sort of bran, as often as it is found to answer. During the process, the air is to be kept from the mustard, to preserve its pungency.

To make dry mustard from the bran, after as much mustard-flour has been taken from it as is done by the usual modes, the patentee takes the coles of Indian corn, breaks them small, mixes them with the mustard bran, grinds them

in a mill and sifts them as often as the process is found profitable. For the purpose of sifting, he uses a frame, about 6 or 7 feet long, two feet wide, and 5 inches deep, into which is fixed another frame or frames, with silk bottoms, through this by means of a velocity obtained by mechanical contrivances, the mustard is passed. The sieve is to be supplied by a hopper, placed above it, and to this Mr. Shotwell lays an exclusive claim. The sieve should be so hung that it may conveniently be brushed under the bottom, or brushes may be fixed the length of the sieve, to be moved by crank, by machinery, or any other way at pleasure.

Observations.—The advantages described as belonging to this invention are, 1. That a considerable quantity of genuine mustard is obtained from offal, hitherto deemed of little value. 2. An article possessing a considerable degree of pungency, is obtained from the brown mustard-seed, at a small expence. 3. By connecting a hopper or other apparatus, with the upper end of the sieve, the labour of supplying the sieve with meal is very much lessened, and the supply is more regular than when done by the hand; and by fixing long brushes under the sieve, the labour of brushing is much lessened.

MR EDWARD DAMPIERS' (PRIMROSE-STREET, LONDON,) *for Machinery for reducing Drugs, &c. into fine Powder.*

This machinery consists of a large wheel or flat surface, of iron or other metal, fixed to a vertical shaft or arbor, to be driven round by the powers commonly used in manufactures. Upon the face of the wheel, I attach, by screws, keys, bolts, &c. certain cutters or rasps, with their edges or faces toothed and directed upwards; each of which is fixed so that its length shall be directed towards the shaft, either precisely, with such an obliquity, as that the line, of the length of each rasp, shall every where cross the circles described by the motion of its teeth; and close to each cutter or rasp, there is a perforation, or long hole, quite through the face of the wheel, for the purpose of permitting the rasped wood or other material to fall through. In the use and application of this machinery, the drugs, &c. are placed and secured upon the face of the said wheel, which by its rotation causes the teeth of the cutters to act upon the same, and to cut off portions or raspings off the same, which fall through into a proper

receptacle. The wheel may be bevelled inwards, or outwards, and admits of various forms, dimensions, and velocities; and by various contrivances, all the cutters may be fixed upon the wheel at once, or a part of them may be separately attached, and taken out when needful. The drawings attached to this specification give a complete view of the business.

MR. JOSEPH CUFF'S (WHITECHAPEL,) *for a new Method of slaughtering Cattle, &c.*

The title of this specification mentions cattle of divers descriptions, from oxen, downwards, but the drawings are confined to hogs. We have carefully examined the specification; and from that and the included drawings, we understand that Mr. Cuff keeps the animals to be killed in a certain kind of pen in the slaughter-house, and that two persons are employed in the business, or perhaps three; the occupation of one person, is to catch the beast, or by some other manœuvre to fasten a rope or hook, on one or both of its hind legs; another person is then by means of a wheel and pulley, or other apparatus, to draw the animal up to a certain height, and a third person is to fix the rope on the tenter hooks, and while thus suspended with its head downwards, the animal's throat is to be cut.

Remark.—The Patentee professes that the meat is better by this mode of slaughtering, than by the usual methods. We must, however, observe, that, if its supposed advantages arise from the mere position of the animal when killed, the invention is not new; it has been practised in a village within a mile north of London, some years. Nor do we see that there can be any novelty in the apparatus for dragging up the animal and suspending it by its hind legs, so as to warrant an exclusive claim. We are, from a view of the invention, induced to believe that the method will, in practice, be found much more cruel, than that usually adopted; and therefore cannot merit the applause and patronage of the public, who should endeavour to mitigate the sufferings of creatures whose lives are sacrificed to supply their wants.

MR. EDWARD THOMASON'S (BIRMINGHAM,) *for a new Method of manufacturing Umbrellas, Parasols, &c.*

This gentleman has, we believe, been fortunate in his inventions which have been noticed in the Monthly Magazine.

His hearth-brush is now frequently seen in respectable houses; the object of which is, as our readers will recollect, by means of a neat apparatus to conceal the brush part, except at the time of using. The principle of the invention before us is something similar, and the spreading part of the umbrella is, when not used as an umbrella, parasol, &c. concealed in a walking-stick. The con-

trivance adopted is very simple, and well explained by the drawings attached to the specification. Not having seen one of the umbrellas, we cannot speak positively on the subject; but we should be led to suspect that the cane, stick, &c. which is to include the head of an umbrella, must itself be almost too large for the purpose of walking with.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MARCH.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the **ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED**, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, **FREE OF EXPENCE**.

AGRICULTURE.

OBSERVATIONS on the Utility, Form, and Management of Water Meadows, for Draining and Irrigating Peat Bogs; by William Smith, Engineer, 8vo. 8s.

DRAMA.

Pœtus and Arria, a Tragedy; with a Letter to Thomas Sheridan, esq. on the present State of the English Stage. 2s. 6d.

LAW.

A Treatise on the Defects of the Debtor and Creditor Laws, and the Consequences of Imprisonment for Civil Debt; by W. Menchen, esq. 5s.

Reports of Cases in the High Court of Chancery; by F. Vesey, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-law, vol. XIV. part II. 7s. 6d.

A most interesting Case, in a Letter addressed to Sir Samuel Romilly on the Bankrupt Laws; by George Baillie, esq. 1s.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Observations on some of the most important Diseases of the Heart; on Aneurism of the Thoracic Aorta; Preternatural Pulsation in the Epigastric Region; and on the unusual Origin and Distribution of some of the large Arteries of the Human Body. Illustrated by Cases; by Allan Burns, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery, Glasgow.

Cases and Observations on Lithotomy, including Hints for the more ready and safe performance of the Operation. With an Engraving. To which are added, Observations on the Chimney Sweepers' Cancer, and other Miscellaneous Remarks; by W. Simmons, Surgeon. 7s. 6d.

Anatomico-chirurgical Views of the Nose, Mouth, Larynx, and Fauces; with appropriate Explanations and References; by John James, Surgeon, folio. 1l. 11s. 6d. plain, or 2l. 2s. coloured

MISCELLANEOUS.

Strictures on Dr. Milner's Tour, and on

Mr. Clinch's Inquiry, with a new Plan for obtaining Emancipation for the Catholics of Ireland. Humbly submitted to their Friends in Parliament; by the Rev. Edward Ryan, D.D. 2s. 6d.

The Dangers of the Edinburgh Review, or a brief Exposure of its Principles in Religion, Morals, and Politics. In Three Letters addressed to its Readers; by Mentor. 1s. 6d.

The New London Review; conducted by Richard Cumberland, esq. No I. 5s.

A new and original Comedy in Three Acts, called Valentine's Day, or the Amorous Knight, and the Belle Widow; by Anonymous. 3s. 6d.

The Quarterly Review, No. I. 5s.

State of the Foreign Affairs of Great Britain, for the Year 1809. 2s.

Political, Commercial, and Statistical Sketches of the Spanish Empire in both Indies. 4s. 6d.

NOVELS.

John de Lancaster; by Richard Cumberland, esq. 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 1s.

The Soldier's Orphan; by Mr. Costello, 3 vols. 12mo. 13s. 6d.

The Dominican, a Romance, of which the principal Traits are taken from the Events relating to a Family of Distinction, which emigrated from France during the Revolution. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

POETRY.

A Translation from the Latin of Vanier. Book XV. upon Fish; by the late Rev. John Duncombe, of Christ Church College, Cambridge: with a brief Introduction and Passages from English Writers, selected as Notes.

An Elegiac Tribute to the Memory of our much-lamented Hero Sir John Moore; by Mrs. Cockle. 2s.

The Muses Bower, embellished with the Beauties of English Poetry. 4 vols. small 8vo. 1l. 4s.

Europe

Europe: Lines on the present War; by Reginald Heber, A.M. 2s.

English Bards and Scottish Reviewers, a Satire, with Notes. 4s.

Latin and English Poems, Translations, &c. by the Rev. Richard Barnett. 8vo. 8s.

The Holidays, or Application Rewarded, and Indolence Disgraced. 1s.

Military Promotions, or the Duke and his Dulcinea; a Satirical Poem. 2s. 6d.

POLITICS.

A Letter to Mrs. Clarke, on her late Connection with the Duke of York, and the Charges brought against his Royal Highness in the House of Commons by G. L. Wardle, esq. 3s.

The Investigation of the Charges brought against his Royal Highness the Duke of York by G. L. Wardle, esq. M.P. for Oakhampton, Devon; with the Evidence at large, and the Remarks of the Members. In Numbers, 12mo. 6d. each.

A Summary Review of the Charges adduced against his Royal Highness the Duke of York. 1s.

A Circumstantial Report of the Evidence and Proceedings upon the Charges preferred against his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in the capacity of Commander-in-Chief, by G. L. Wardle, esq. M.P. before the Honourable House of Commons: with Portraits. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

An heroic Epistle to G. L. Wardle, esq. on his Charges preferred against his Royal Highness the Duke of York. 2s. 6d.

Observations on the Conduct of Mrs. Clark; by a Lady. 2s. 6d.

A correct and Authentic Copy of the Evidence taken before the House of Commons on

the Charges exhibited against his Royal Highness the Duke of York; in which are included several Documents that have not yet appeared before the public, copied verbatim from the Minutes of the House. 8vo. 12s.

The Reign of Cytherea, a Defence of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

An Attempt to elucidate the pernicious Consequences of a Deviation from the Principles of the Orders in Council. 2s. 6d.

State of the Foreign Affairs of Great Britain for the Year 1809: by Gould Francis Leckie, esq. 2s.

A Letter to the Right Honourable Lord Henry Petty, by a Member of the University of Cambridge. 2s.

Hints to both Parties, or Observations on the Proceedings in Parliament, upon the Petitions against the Orders in Council, &c. 2s. 6d.

A Memoir on the Affairs of Spain. 1s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

A Sermon Preached in the parish Church of Stillorgan, on Sunday October 30, 1808, at the request of the Stillorgan Charitable Institution for promoting the Comfort of the Poor; by the Rev. Robert Dealtry, L.L.D. Prebendary of Wicklow. 1s. 6d.

Sermons by the Rev. Sidney Smith. Two vols. 18s.

The Alexandrian School, or a Narrative of the first Christian Professors in Alexandria, with Observations on the Influence they still maintain over the established Church; by M. Jerningham. 2s.

Hewlett's Bible, Part III. Royal 4to, 9s. demy 7s.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested under COVER to the Care of the Publisher.

Pictures, &c. the Works of British Artists, placed in the Gallery of the BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall, for Exhibition and Sale, 1809.

THE BRITISH SCHOOL of the Fine Arts, though still in its youth, is certainly the first of the present day, and making progressive strides towards the goal of perfection. The French School may perhaps possess more anatomical learning, and be perhaps better skilled in the grammar of art; yet the British School, falling short only in that point (which character it behoves her immediately to retrieve), surpasses her neighbours in every other essential quality. For variety, for style, for beauty, for truth, for character, for conception, she

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is unrivalled, and her elevated character has reached beyond home. A celebrated French writer (Mr. Millin) in a short history of the different acknowledged schools of art, sums up a brief character of each, and concludes that of the English school thus. "*Mais on a remarqué dans ces ouvrages une composition sage de belles formes, des idées élevées de l'art. La beauté doit entrer dans le caractère de l'école Anglaise, parce qu'elle est assez commune en Angleterre pour frapper sans cesse la vue des artistes.*"

Such is the high opinion of one of the greatest critics of the Fine Arts in the French empire.—To continue the parallel with other schools: if grandeur was the characteristic of the Roman school;

O o

colouring

colouring, of the Venetian; pathos, of the Lombard; or humour of the Flemish; each of these varieties is discoverable in the different artists of the English school. With West, Copley, Singleton, Fuseli, Howard, for the first; with Shee, Lawrence, Westall, Turner, De Louthembourg, for the second; with Opie, Northcote, Howard, Lonsdale, Phillips, for the third; with Wilkie, Sharp, Cook, Mulready, for the next; with the first landscape and animal painters that ever dignified any school of art; with the schools for design and drawing, that the Royal Academy and Town Museum present; with the school for colouring, that the Patriotic Institution now under notice has founded; what may not be hoped from the future exertions of the British school of the Fine Arts? The limits of this department will not admit even the titles of all the pieces worthy of notice in this exhibition; many of them have been exhibited before at the Royal Academy, and are consequently well known to the public.

Taking them from the catalogue seriatim:—Richard Sass's *Shipwreck* (No. 6.) displays much knowledge of effect, and is an excellent picture. The Academician Westall's *Belisarius* (No. 19) is not unworthy of his fame, but is not equal to some of his other pieces in the present collection. The *Peasants of Subiaco in the Ecclesiastical States, returning from the Vineyard on a Holiday*, by H. Howard, R.A. is an admirable picture, well composed and forcibly coloured. The *Zephyr* (No. 31) by Westall, is beautifully delicate; and a *Holy Family*, by the same Master, in the highest style of excellence. The *Death of Nelson*, by Devis (No. 70), is a national picture of such merit as makes every British heart glow: it suffers from its situation amidst so many brilliant pictures of a different character, and from the injudicious colour of the walls. Never was a story better told than this. The heroic, the regretted Nelson is in his last moments; every man is in the act of doing his duty; and every figure is a useful accessory to the affecting tale.—There is a tolerably successful effort at humour in Cosse's picture of a *Private of the 17th Regiment endeavouring to enlist a Tailor* (No. 73); but a little more attention to the model, and a higher degree of finish, will enable this artist to pursue such subjects with more effect.—Cook's *Cymon and Iphigenia* (No. 93) must not be passed over; it is an admirably well com-

posed picture, the *vis comica* is excellently kept up in the figure of the fool of nature, whose gaping mouth and stupid eyes are so truly expressed, that it would be impossible to mistake the love-struck idiot.—Drummond's *Deserted Milk Maid* (No. 101) possesses much merit, but there is too much affectation of colouring in this, as well as in some others of the same artist.—Barker's *Maniac* (No. 105) is horror personified; it would serve to bring men to reason from the revels of Bacchanalian debauchery, or seduction.—The *first Navigator* (No. 113), by Howard, is a fine idea; it possesses the rare merits of grand composition, and a chaste unaffected tone of colour. Atkinson's *Cossacks* (No. 114) is a spirited characteristic design, though but slightly finished. Poor Freebairn's posthumous work of the *Temple of the Sun* is eclipsed by none in the rooms.

Portrait of William Congreve, Esq. directing the Discharge of the Fire Rockets, invented by him, into the town of Copenhagen, during the Bombardment by the British Forces, under the Command of the Right Hon. Lord Cathcart, in 1807; painted by J. Lonsdale, engraved by G. Ciat, and published by J. Lonsdale, 8, Berner's-street.

Mr. now Lieut.-Colonel Congreve, the ingenious inventor of the Fire-rockets, that proved so destructive to the metropolis of Denmark at the commencement of the present war, and so essentially contributed to our success in the expedition against that Power, is here represented in whole length, with a fixed and earnest attention directed to the flight of a rocket, which has just reached above the picture, and from the tail of which all the light proceeds that illumines his figure. Copenhagen on fire makes up the distance; and several attendant figures employed in preparing or discharging the destructive engines, form the accessories of the picture.—Sir Joshua Reynolds has been much and justly praised for the dignified character with which he enrobed his portraits, and his Lord Heathfield might be mentioned as one possessing the highest claims to this praise. Mr. Lonsdale has, in this very interesting picture, adopted the same principle, and with the greatest success; for instead of being only the dull delineation of the human face on canvas, he has by this, as well as in many other well-known portraits, proved himself a truly philosophical painter. The management of the chiaroscuro, the drawing of the figure, the penetration, mind, and depth of thought, in the physiognomy,

giognomy, constitute but a small portion of the merits of this admirable print. The engraving, in mezzotinto, by Clist, is no less beautiful in execution, than correct in being a perfect copy of the original picture, which the public will remember hung over the door of the great room at Somerset Place, in the exhibition of 1808.

Hewlett's Bible, Part 3d.

The Plates in the present Number are the following:

1. *Christ asleep in the Storm*—engraved by Neagle, from a picture by S. de Vliegen.
2. *Daniel interpreting the Writing on the Wall*—engraved by Tomlinson, from a picture by West.
3. *Adam and Eve in Paradise*—engraved by Neagle, from a picture by Gaspar Poussin.
4. *Christ in the Garden*—engraved by Tomlinson, from a picture by Rembrandt.
5. *Mount Sinai*—engraved by Neagle, from a picture by Breughel.
6. *The Vision of Ezekiel*—engraved by Worthington, from a picture by Raphael.

They preserve the character given of the two former parts, and are creditable proofs of the talents of the contributing engravers.

INTELLIGENCE RELATIVE TO THE FINE ARTS.

The encouragement and love of the Fine Arts is daily increasing in this country. The public will therefore hear with much pleasure of the foundation of a new Society, for the Exhibition and Sale of the Works of British Artists, to be called "The Northern Society." Its first exhibition will be at Leeds, and will open on the 3d of April: it shall be noticed in the ensuing month's Magazine.

The Artists are now all busy in preparing for the approaching Exhibition at the Royal Academy, which is to open on the 1st May: the 3d and 4th of April are the days appointed to receive pictures, and other works of art.

Mr. Phillips, the Royal Academician, has some excellent Portraits in preparation; one of which is of Sir Joseph Banks, which, perhaps, for a single-head was never excelled. Mr. Lonsdale has a whole length of Catalani, in the character of Dido.

Mr. Elmes has a Design for the Improvements of Westminster, from a series designed by order of the Commissioners for the said Improvements, and some other Architectural Designs.

Many other annunciations are omitted for want of room, which shall be noticed next month.

An elegant work, which has long been preparing for the press, is intended to be published on the 4th of June next, under the following title, *The English School of Fine Arts*, illustrated and exemplified, in a series of highly finished engravings, from paintings, architecture, and sculpture, by the most eminent English artists. Each print and subject to be accompanied by an ample critical and historical essay, or a biographical memoir.

The work to be published, in periodical parts, on a large quarto: and each part to contain: 1. A portrait of an eminent person, from the most esteemed picture; 2. An historical, or fancy composition, from a celebrated English painting; 3. A statue or group; 4. A specimen of architecture, in one or two prints from some grand or elegant public building.

This work is brought forward for the express purpose of exhibiting in a series of highly wrought engravings, the peculiar or characteristic excellencies of English artists; and thereby manifesting and confirming their claims to the reputation of genius, science, and talent. Thus, though their paintings, and other productions, are mostly immured in private apartments, or fixed to certain spots; yet, by the aid of the skilful and accurate engraver, faithful copies and representations may be extensively disseminated. These will be rendered additionally interesting, by historical and professional anecdotes, correct descriptions, and liberal critical annotations. The literary department of this work will be supplied by such gentlemen as are best calculated, by their professional studies, erudition, or taste, to furnish the most interesting and satisfactory information on the respective subjects of painting, architecture, and sculpture.—It is indeed the unanimous wish of the proprietors to produce a work that shall satisfy the English artist, gratify the connoisseur, interest the discriminating part of the literati both at home and abroad, and collectively exhibit the mental and professional talents of our countrymen.

The present epoch, it is conceived, is favourable to this undertaking, as the productions of Englishmen are beginning to be appreciated, and the best works of Reynolds, Wilson, Gainsborough, Mortimer, Romney, Barry, Opie, &c. highly prized. A "British Institution" is also formed to promote and cherish them; the living artists are nobly emulous; and

and several books are publishing, both in England and France, to illustrate, and exalt, the old and French masters. At such a time, and under such circumstances, an embellished literary work, truly English, prefers its claims to English patronage; but requests no more than shall be due to its intrinsic qualities; and solicits it no longer than it shall be found fully deserving of that cheering reward.

NEW PRINTS.

Two views of Richmond, Yorkshire. Dedicated to the Right Honourable Lord Dundas. Drawn on the spot by G. Cuitt, jun. and etched and aqua-tinted by J. Landseer. Published by Mr. Blake, Engraver, Change Alley, Cornhill. Price 1l. 1s. plain; coloured, 2l. 2s.

Views of New and Old Aberdeen, painted by A. Nasmyth, engraved by F. C. Lewis, and published by J. Ewen, Aberdeen, price 1l. 10s. in colours, 2l. 2s.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

THE attention which has been generally excited throughout England, by the elegant specimens we have inserted in the Monthly Magazine, of Mr. BARLOW's COLUMBIAD, has determined the proprietor of this work to print an edition in London, in royal octavo. Of the original, which is a magnificent, and very expensive quarto, there is only one copy in England; and in the present state of interrupted communication with America, it may probably be a considerable time before any other copies of the original can arrive.

There are at this time in course of publication, in London and Edinburgh, no less than five considerable Cyclopædias, all of them possessing peculiar claims on public notice, and enjoying, we believe, an extensive degree of patronage:

1. The GREAT ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA, edited by Dr. REES, and to be completed in about thirty volumes quarto, at sixty guineas.

2. The ENCYCLOPÆDIA LONDINENSIS, edited by Mr. WILKES, its proprietor, and to extend to about twenty volumes, quarto, at the price of forty guineas.

3. The ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA, edited by Dr. G. GLEIG, and extending to twenty volumes, quarto, at the price of thirty guineas.

4. The PANTALOGIA, edited by Mr. GOOD, to extend to ten volumes, royal octavo, at the price of twenty guineas.

5. The EDINBURGH ENCYCLOPÆDIA, conducted by Dr. BREWSTER, and not to exceed ten volumes, quarto, price nine guineas.

Two others of moderate extent, and perhaps not inferior in utility, were completed within the last year; one by Dr. GEORGE GREGORY, in two volumes, quarto, price six guineas; and another under the name of NICHOLSON, in six volumes, octavo, price six guineas.

Mr. JAMES MACDONALD, late lieutenant-colonel of the Caithness Fencibles, having been wrecked in November last, on the Schaw, proposes to publish an account of his subsequent travels through Denmark and Sweden. He left Gottenburgh so late as the 13th of March.

Dr. WILLIAM NEILSON proposes to publish two large maps of ancient and modern geography combined. The first will comprehend all that part of the world which was known to the ancients, exhibiting together the ancient and modern names of each place. The second will contain only the central part, or Roman and Grecian empires, with their dependencies. And, on the sides of each map, will be alphabetical lists of all the ancient names, with the corresponding modern ones, longitude latitude, &c. So as to form a complete view of ancient geography, presented to the eye at once.

The public curiosity, which has been so universally, and so justly excited respecting Mrs. CLARKE, and her intimacy with the Duke of York, is about to be amply gratified by the publication of two volumes of Memoirs and Original Letters, from the pen of the Lady herself.

Mr. SURR's new Novel is in the press, and will be published before the birthday.

The concluding volume of the Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions, will make its appearance in the ensuing month.

Mr. CUSTANCE has in the press, a new and improved edition of his Concise View of the Constitution of England.

A Selection from the Gentleman's Magazine, arranged under the heads of 1. History and Antiquities. 2. Ancient and Modern Literature, Criticism and Philology. 3. Philosophy and Natural History. 4. Letters to and from emi-

ment Persons. 5. Miscellaneous Articles, &c. &c. in three volumes, 8vo. will shortly issue from the press at Oxford, under the superintendence and care of a gentleman of that University.

Dr. SERNEY, has in the press, a Treatise on Local Inflammation, more particularly applied to Diseases of the Eye.

The Rev. Dr. CARPENTER has in the press, Discourses on the Genuineness, Integrity, and Public Version of the New Testament.

Two volumes of Practical Sermons, by the Rev. Dr. REES, will be ready for publication in the course of the present month.

Mrs. HOLSTEIN will speedily publish a novel, under the title of the Assassin of St. Glenroy, or the Axis of Life.

Mr. J. RICKMAN, surgeon, of Lewes, proposes to publish, in the course of a few weeks, a small volume, entitled, *Epistola Amicitiae*, or The Friendly Call.

Mr. JOHN GIFFORD, author of a History of France, and various political writings, has announced a History of the Political Life of the late Right Honourable William Pitt, including some Account of the Times in which he lived.

The public expect with impatience Mr. CLARKE's Life of Lord Nelson. This work, it will be recollected, is brought forward under the immediate patronage of the Prince of Wales, and is founded on documents communicated by the Duke of Clarence, Earl Nelson, Mr. Rose, General Stewart, Lady Hamilton, Dr. Beatty, Sir T. B. Hardy, &c. &c.

The same author announces, Naval Records of the Late and Present Wars; consisting of Historical Accounts of our principal Engagements at Sea, since the commencement of the War with France in 1793; accompanied by a Series of Engravings from original designs, by NICHOLAS POCOCK, esq.

Mr. ADOLPHUS is far advanced in his Account of the Political State of the British Empire; which is to contain a general View of the domestic and foreign Possessions of the Crown, the Laws, Commerce, Revenues, Offices, and other Establishments, Military as well as Civil.

There is at this time in progress, an Edinburgh Annual Register for the year 1808: it will appear in two volumes, octavo.

Messrs. MURRAY, of London, and BALLANTYNE, of Edinburgh, have announced a splendid collection of the

most esteemed Novels and Romances, printed from, and collated with, the best editions; including Translations, selected from Foreign Languages; with Critical and Biographical Prefaces, in twenty volumes, royal 8vo.

Certain booksellers of London, the proprietors of the best novels, have announced another Collection of Novels, to be edited by Mrs. BARBAULD, and to contain every work of merit in that department of literature.

Proposals have been issued by JOHN LLOYD, of Cefnfaes Maentwrog, Merionethshire, for publishing by subscription, a work entitled, *The Records of North Wales*, consisting of all the state-papers relating to that part of the Principality; the correspondence between the ancient Welsh princes and the English court; grants to the different Borough towns; ancient letters relating to the affairs of the Principality, or respecting some conspicuous part of it, as its castles and the articles of capitulation of castles in the civil wars, grants of lands to any other public bodies, as to the monks of any particular monastery, and lists of the sheriffs of the six counties from the first appointment by statute to the present time, and in short every document that will throw light on the history of former times, as to North Wales or any public part of it; arranged and digested in proper order, with notes historical and explanatory.

Mr. RENOARD, of Trinity college, Cambridge, will speedily publish a Treatise on Spherical Trigonometry.

A new edition of Quintilian, after the manner of ROLLIN's Compendium, is nearly ready for publication.

A System of Surgery, will soon appear in four volumes, 8vo. by Mr. RUSSELL, of Edinburgh.

There is also in the press another System of Surgery, of the same size, by Dr. JOHN THOMPSON, Professor of Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, and Regius Professor of Military Surgery, in the University of Edinburgh.

Two volumes of Sermons, by the late Bishop HORSLEY, are intended to be published by subscription, and will be ready in June next.

Mr. M. MURFITT, of Trinity college, Cambridge, is about to publish an Essay on the Life and Character of Agesilaus, Son of Archidamus.

A History of the Germanic Empire, from the pen of Mr. SMITH, of Dublin, will shortly be given to the public.

A cor-

A correspondent has favoured us with the following account of the floating island which lately appeared in Derwent-water:—"It has emerged from the bottom of this lake, three times in the course of about thirty years; or, according to other accounts, it has been in the habit of repeating its visits after an interval of seven or nine years. It began to emerge on the 20th of July, and, in a very short time, appeared above the surface. It is situated at the head of Keswick lake, about a stone-cast from the shore. It contains about an acre of ground, and is quite stationary; at first it was of a dark-brown colour, but soon became covered with verdure. By thrusting a pole in several places to the depth of three yards, the water rushed up; consequently it is of that thickness and unconnected with the bottom. That it is also unconnected with the shore is evident, as boats sailed entirely round it, and sounded with long poles without finding a bottom. It is of an oblong shape, and in the middle of it is a large hole about eight yards long and two broad, evidently made by the confined rarified air. The depth of soil composing it, is in some parts two feet, and in others more: and in forcing a stick through it in different places, air arose in large bubbles; and as this confined air escapes, the island, I conceive, lessens, and at length sinks by its own weight, to become again the bottom of the lake. Its sides adhere to the neighbouring soil with a steep descent, except at one corner about six yards in length, which appears like a bank. This bank has actually been the remains of the sides of a hole of a former island; for these temporary islands are found to change their positions at every appearance; and the present one is somewhat nearer the shore than the former ones have been. The plants which form the vegetation are the *lobelia dortmanna*, the *isoetes lacustris*, the *lettorella lacustris*, the *arundo fragmites*, and the *scirpus lacustris*. A secondary island made its appearance about the same time, at some distance from the principal one, and nearer the shore, of a circular form, about eight yards in diameter and divided completely in two by a rent of about one yard wide, and three yards deep, reaching to a considerable distance on each side of this island, and evidently being one of those numerous cracks which may always be discovered in the bottom of this part of the lake, which I presume is a communication of the waters beneath with those above. The island gradually sunk during some weeks

till the night of Friday the 7th of October, when, in consequence of rain, the lake rose about five feet and the island was covered with water. The lake rose above a foot higher on the 7th of August, than on the 1st of October, and yet the island was larger in extent, and higher above the water than on the former day."

Britain has long been considered mistress of the seas, but hitherto no person had thought of valuing that part of her domains. A curious calculation has been made of the value of the British sea per acre; and when it is considered that much more profit might be drawn from the ocean around our coast, than we procure at present, we presume that this estimate is not unworthy of attention. The circumference of Britain is about 1086 miles; allowing a tract of fifteen miles from the coast for the fishery, which is considerably within the truth, there will then be near twenty millions of square acres of sea, which, at the rate of one pound ten shillings per acre, would amount to thirty millions per annum. The Irish coast may be calculated in proportion.

Few persons in this country know any other use of the aloe than the medicine which it affords; but it serves for a number of other beneficial purposes in the countries where it grows. In the East Indies, aloes are employed as a varnish to preserve wood from worms and other insects; and skins and even living animals are anointed with it for the same reason. The havoc committed by the white ants in India first suggested the trial of aloe juice, to protect wood from them; for which purpose the juice is either used as extracted, or in solution by some solvent. Aloes have also been found effectual in preserving ships from the ravages of the worm, and the adhesion of barnacles. The ship's bottom, for this purpose, is smeared with a composition of hepatic aloes, turpentine, tallow, and white lead. In proof of the efficacy of this method, two planks of equal thickness, and cut from the same tree, were placed under water, one in its natural state and the other smeared with the composition; when, on taking them up after being immersed eight months, the latter was found to be as perfect as at first, while the former was entirely penetrated by insects, and in a state of absolute rottenness. An aquatic solution of hepatic aloes preserves young plants from destruction by insects, and also dead animals and vegetables from putrefaction; which renders it of great use in the cabinets of naturalists. The spirituous extract is best for the purpose,

pose, though in this respect it is inferior to that of cantharides, prepared by infusing two grains in one ounce of spirits, which has been found to be so effectual in the extirpation of bugs. Pærner asserts, that a simple decoction of aloes communicates a fine brown colour to wool. Fabroni, of Florence, has extracted a beautiful violet colour, which resists the acids and alkalis, from the juice of the fresh leaves of the aloe exposed to the air by degrees. The liquid first becomes red, and at the end of a certain period turns to a beautiful purple violet, which adheres to silk by simple immersion, without the aid of acids.

RICHARD WALKER, esq. of Oxford, has proposed an alteration in the scale of the thermometer, which suggested itself to him during a long course of experiments, and which has been adopted by himself and his friends from the persuasion of its being founded on the truest principles.—“The two fixed points, the freezing and boiling points of water as they have hitherto been, will (he observes) probably never fail to be continued, as being perfectly sufficient for the accurate adjustment of thermometers. The commencement of the scale, and the number of divisions only appear to claim attention. With respect to the first, since neither the extremes of heat or cold are likely to be ascertained, the hope of fixing 0 at either of these may be entirely relinquished, and it remains to fix it at the fittest intermediate point. Here I propose the following mode of graduation. Having ascertained that the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit is the temperature at which the human body in health is conscious of no inconvenience from heat or cold, and that a deviation from that point of only one or two degrees, above or below, actually produces that effect under ordinary circumstances, I fixed my zero or 0 there. I adopted the divisions of Fahrenheit, considering those of Reaumur, the centigrades, &c. as too few, and decimal divisions unnecessary. Hence it will follow that 0 being placed at 62° of Fahrenheit, 150° will be the boiling, and minus 30°, the freezing point of water; and all other points on Fahrenheit's scale may be reduced to this, by subtracting 62 for any degree above 0 of Fahrenheit, and adding, 62 for any degree below 0. For ordinary meteorological purposes, a scale of this kind extending to 65°, above, and as many below 0, will be sufficient.”

It has been found that camphor mixed with different fixed oils and sand, in order to divide the particles, may be purified of

its oily particles, and deprived of its empyreumatic smell, when sublimed with a small quantity of potash. The process by which this effect is produced, is described as follows: two drachms of camphor, with considerable empyreumatic smell, and dirty, were mixed with one of olive oil, and eight of sand; after which twenty grains of pure potash were added and heat applied; but though it was greater than is necessary for its sublimation, the product was perfectly free from empyreumatic smell, and a little whiter than it generally is. The substitution of linseed oil produced no alteration in the product. The subcarbonate does not answer the purpose, because in that state the affinity of potash for oils is less than when entirely deprived of carbonic acid.

FRANCE.

The existence of gold-mines in France, was long questioned, even in that country, but it is now well known, that what was formerly the province of Dauphiné, possesses several of that description. These mines are of two different kinds, some affording native gold, others containing this metal mixed, or so intimately combined with different metallic substances, that its presence is to be detected only by the assay. The native gold-mines in the above-mentioned province are: that of la Gardette, that of Dormillouse, or la Freissinière; those of Orel, and the auriferous sands of the Rhone. Dormillouse is situated in the present department of the Upper Alps, and Orel in the department of the Drôme. The mountain of Gardette rises above the village of the same name, four miles south of the town of Oisans. Its mine was included in the circle of mines, granted to Stanislaus, Count of Provence, brother of Louis XVI. by a decree of the council of state. This mountain, which is 1410 yards above the sea, has at its foot a perpendicular cliff, above 220 yards in height. Its base is a reddish granite, composed of red felspar, green steatitic quartz, and grey mica. Above this is a laminar quartz rock, of a blackish grey. This micaceous rock, in which the gold is found, is covered by a secondary limestone, which forms the whole of the upper part of the mountain. This is of a deep blue grey, and contains belemnites and ammonites. The inclination and direction of its strata, vary greatly; but in general they incline to the north, at a greater or less angle, which appears to be determined by the slope of the primitive rock,

rock, on which the lime-stone rests. The vein of la Gardette, is quartz in mass crystallized, wherever the siliceous matter has not been sufficient to fill the whole of the vein. It is enclased in gneiss. Its direction is west north-west,

its dip to the south 80° ; its thickness varies from two to three feet and upwards. Its length has been ascertained for about 500 yards from the foot to the summit of the mountain.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Military Concerto for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments. Composed for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by T. Latour. Esq. Pianiste to his Royal Highness. 8s. 6d.

THIS concerto consists of an introductory movement, *larghetto*, a bold and spirited movement, forming the main body of the composition, and a rondo in two crotchets in a bar. The opening of the piece is short and simple, but not without interest, since it judiciously apprises the auditor of the importance of what is to follow. It is no trivial praise to Mr. Latour to say, that the expectation excited, is by no means disappointed. Considerable science, and much vigour and originality of conception, are displayed in the succeeding pages, which have the additional recommendation of exhibiting sufficient variety without inconnection or inconsistency. Mr. L. will, however, allow us to notice a violence of harmonic transition, which has escaped him in the second bar of the seventh page, where the introduction of *D flat*, does not come within any theoretical rule with which we are acquainted. The general excellence of this movement well apologises for the oversight we have mentioned, and Mr. Latour's professional merit is too well known for it to be ascribable to want of better information. The subject of the rondo is strikingly pleasing, and marked with novelty, and the whole composition exhibits much real genius and a respectable portion of science.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte. Composed, and dedicated to Miss Curry, by J. B. Cramer, Esq. 8s. 6d.

These sonatas, in which we find introduced the favorite air of "When Wars Alarms," "The De'il's awa' wi' th' Exciseman," "Gentle Youth," and "This is no mine ain House," are every way worthy the pen of their ingenious author. Spirit, taste, and an ingenious turn of idea, aided by scientific resources not within the reach of ordinary composers, serve to distinguish the present work from the common productions of

the day, and to render it worthy its author. The airs are given with much felicity of embellishment, and the general effect cannot but excite admiration.

Six Canzonets, composed and dedicated to the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, by Thomas Forbes Walmsley. 10s. 6d.

These canzonets, though not without some claims to our commendation, are not, we must in candor say, of that distinguished merit to justify our speaking of them in terms of the highest praise. Mr. Walmsley is by no means deficient either in natural taste or the great requisites of expression; but the one requires higher cultivation, and the other more force and clearness. We discover marks of a talent worthy of all the improvement it wants, and doubt not that when exercise has polished away a certain grotesque crudity of style prevailing in the present pieces, and not to be wholly avoided, perhaps, by a young author, Mr. W. will make a respectable stand in this species of composition.

Flights of Fancy. A Collection of Varieties for the Piano-forte, composed by J. Hook, Esq. 5s.

This pleasing little "Collection of Varieties," consists of minuets, waltzes, alemandes, gavots, hornpipes, dances, polaccas, &c. and will be well received amongst juvenile performers on this instrument, for which they are intended. To say these pieces are trifles, is only avowing for the author what he himself intends them to be considered. As trifles, we recommend them; and as trifles they will not fail to please.

Christmas Eve, or "Full well our Christian Lives of Old," from Marmion of Flodden Field, by W. Scott, Esq. a Glee, for three Voices. Composed by T. Attwood. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Attwood has set these words with all the judgment and propriety we should have expected from so respectable a master. The passages are pleasing, connected, and impressive, and the general effect natural and characteristic. The change

change of the time at the words "Then opened wide, the Baron's Hall" is judicious: while it relieves the ear, it heightens the expression, and elucidates the poet's meaning.

A Sonata for the Harp or Piano forte, composed and dedicated to Miss Eliza Maxtom, by Miss Lazenby. 4s.

This sonata, coming from the pen of a young lady, brings with it a claim to our indulgence, in which we cannot be so ungallant as not to acquiesce. For science, well-digested ideas, learned transitions, and methodical arrangement we have not looked; but a pleasing ease of conception, and a facile flow of familiar passages we rather expected, and have not been disappointed. In a word, this composition, though it would not pass for the production of a master, is not uncreditable to Miss Lazenby's talents.

A Grand Military Piece for the Piano-forte, composed and dedicated to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, by F. Lanza. 3s. 6d.

The boldness and spirit with which the piece before us is conceived, will not fail to attract the attention of those who are partial to this species of composition. The first part of the movement beginning in A flat is truly elegant, and the conclusion is strikingly animated.

"Drown Old Care in Half a Dozen," a much-admired Glee for Three Voices, composed by the late Thomas Augustine Geary, and inscribed to Mr. John Spray. 1s. 6d.

In perusing "Drown Old Care in Half a Dozen," we find so little of what a real musician would write, in his sober senses, that we are tempted to think that the late Mr. Geary had taken his half dozen before he began the composition, and that he had not only drowned Old Care, but also his professional faculties—it is evident, however, that he did not die drunk, since

the world is favoured with so curious a specimen of what he could do in his cups. These remarks apply as well to the melody as the harmony, neither of which are of a description to confirm the old adage, that "wine does wonders every day."

The Wood Nymph, a Glee for Three Voices. Written by Mr. Lewis, composed by Mr. Webbe, Jun. 1s. 6d.

Some of the ideas in this glee are remarkably sweet and pleasing, and the combination is adjusted with skill. It is composed upon the ballad plan, and consists of three verses, each containing two movements. With the general effect every cultivated ear will be pleased.

"Tho' thine Eyes my sweet Girl," a favorite Canzonet. The Words by the Rev. Mr. Roberts. Composed by E. Phelps. 1s. 6d.

The melody of this little song is much above the common cast. The passages are tastefully turned, and the expression is just and forcible. The accompaniment, though too much in the arpeggio style, is elegant and graceful in its effect, and forms no trivial recommendation to the composition.

"John Anderson my Jo," a Glee for Four Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, composed by Dr. Clarke, of Cambridge. 2s. 6d.

The melody of this glee is simple, and the parts combine, and sing well. The accompaniment is easy, and though little more than a mere compression of the score, is calculated to considerably heighten the general effect.

The Grand Symphonies, composed by Mrs. Julian Busby, and announced for publication on the 27th of March, will not, we learn, on account of some unforeseen impediments, be ready for delivery till the 24th of the present month. Consequently, the subscription remains open, and names still continue to be received at all the principal music-shops.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the care of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of February, to the 20th of March, 1809.

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| CATARRH | 8 |
| Pertussis | 2 |
| Phthisis | 3 |
| Pneumonia | 1 |
| Hypochondriasis et Dyspepsia | 10 |
| Paralysis | 1 |
| Epilepsia | 2 |
| Amentia | 1 |
| Amenorrhœa | 1 |
| Morbi Infantiles | 7 |
| Morbi Cutanei | 2 |

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Seeds of disorder which lie hid in the constitution, the approach of spring is calculated to develope and expand. This is more particularly the case where there has been an innate tendency towards scrophulous or phthisical affections. March is a month of peculiar peril to lungs of a delicate texture. Cold winds co-operating, at this time of the year, with a warm sun, are singularly adapted

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adapted for the production of catarrhal symptoms, which, where there is an unfortunate predisposition in the frame, not unfrequently lead to tubercles, and terminate in suppuration of the pulmonary organs. Coughs, in general, and amongst children the whooping-cough* in particular, constitute a large share in the class of vernal maladies. With cough, pains in some part of the thorax, not unfrequently occur, and never without laying a ground for serious apprehension. A stitch in the side, occasioned in the first instance by a slight cold, is sometimes found to adhere with a pertinacious and fatal tenacity, in spite of any antagonist efforts, or medicinal applications for its removal.

"Hæret lateri lethalis arundo."

The arrow cannot be extracted, until the wound it produced has become mortal.

Hypochondriasis is never out of season. The mournful magic of a dyspeptic fancy, sheds a darkness over the clearest and the brightest sky. The mind of an hypochondriac remains fixed, in spite of the unwearied revolutions of the earth, and the constant shiftings of nature's external scenery. Through the whole year alike,

"The dawn is overcast, the morning lowers,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day."

Of unreasonable dejection, sluggishness is perhaps the most immediate and universal cause and characteristic. An impotency of the will, an inertness or indolence in the intellectual and active powers, are for the most part the root of the evil. Paradoxical as it may seem, it is in a certain sense true, that we wear out our faculties by not using them; to let them lie by is an unwise and unproductive economy: unless kept in motion, they will inevitably wither and decay.

—Immota tabescunt,

Et quæ perpetuo sunt agitata manent.

Two cases of epilepsy have been seen

* Hooping cough is a disease which, on account of the extreme delicacy and tottering irritability of the usual subjects of its attack, requires more than ordinary care and management. But it would be unnecessary to go over again the plan of treatment, as it is sufficiently simple and is generally understood.

by the Reporter, during the last month. Though apparently sudden in its more violent and perfectly established paroxysms, it is far from being that tiger disease which springs without notice upon its prey. "Strictly speaking, whoever has less feeling or voluntary motion than he would have had at any given period, if no noxious power had operated upon his nervous system, may be considered as an incipient paralytic." A similar remark may be applied to the epileptic, whose condition is associated with, and apt to terminate in, palsy. Transitory numbness of some limb, or muscle, dark spots floating, or fixed before the eye, an occasional dimness of discernment, an indistinctness or confusion of memory, a temporary chaos of the mind, are often experienced, sometimes for years before epilepsy assumes its more frightful and disfiguring character.

When, however, the early intimations of its progress are not attended to, and its propensity towards further encroachment carefully, and vigorously resisted, by a correction of diet, or a suitable regulation of the passions and habits, the destiny of the unhappy subject of this disease, ere long, is likely to be irretrievably fixed by one decisive blow, which, if it cruelly spare for a time, the principle of life, blasts at once, or obscures for ever, all the energies and capacities of intellect. The drivelling survivor of his reason, presents an object truly pitiable and humiliating, an unburied and respiring corpse, a soulless image, a mockery of man! All is fled that was valuable in the interior, it is now only the *shell* that remains. The empty casket serves merely as a melancholy memento of the jewel which is once contained.

The terrors of the grave are not to be compared to those of mental aberration or desertion. The loss of a mere *breathing* existence, is a contemptible subject of fear, but the danger of an eclipse, or of a premature and abrupt decline of the understanding, ought to arouse the most vigilant precaution, and justifies the utmost extremity of horror and alarm.

March 25, 1809. J. REID.
Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,

• Beddoes.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of February and the 20th of March, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

ATKINSON Stephen, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, insurance broker. (Atkinson, Chancery-lane, and Bainbridge, Newcastle)
 Bell James, New Sarum, Wilts, victualler. (Amor and Nichols, Southampton)
 Better John, Sheffield, edge-tool-manufacturer. (Wilson, Hatton, Gardner, and Sejeant, Sheffield)
 Bayley William, Barnham, Essex, boat builder. (Mawley, Dunfer street, Salisbury square)
 Bayley Susanah, and Thomas Mayley, Hanwell Heath, Middlesex, chandler. (Benton, Union street, South-work)
 Bra William, late of Stone, Stafford, and Edward Hollo way, Broadfield, late of Stoughton, Worcester, boat builder. (Begg, Hatton-Garden, and Hallen, Kidderminster)
 Brice James, Deptford, dealer and chapman. (Searle, Child's-lace, Temple-lane)
 Bradley Edward, the elder, Bramley, Middlesex, baker, (Neale and Plazgate, Norfolk street, Strand)
 Breakpear John, Oxford street, silvermith. (Batchellor and Potts, Sejeant's inn, Fleet street)
 Broadbent Edward, Holloway, Stoughton, Worcester, boat builder. (Begg, Hatton Garden, and Hallen, Kidderminster)
 Bromley William, Gurnaham and Robert Smith, Bishopsgate street, auctioneers. (Adams, Old Jewry)
 Brooks Joseph, late of Sheffield, but now or late of St. John street, West Smithfield, hardwareman. (Batter, Chancery-lane)
 Brown James, Manchester, innkeeper. (Johnson and Bailey, Manchester, and Ellis, Curstow street)
 Burt William, Colyton, Devon, money-lender. (Samson, Colyton, and Warry, New inn)
 Butcher William, Chickland street, Mile End New Town, builder. (Shurt, John street, Crutched friars)
 Charles John, Tregare, Monmouth, timber-dealer. (Harris, Monmouth, and Williams, Red Lion square)
 Cancy James, Tottenham Court Road, provision-merchant. (Shearman, Hart street, Bloomsbury)
 Clarke Abraham, Newport, Isle of Wight, dealer and chapman. (Gatty and Hatton, Angel court, Throgmorton street)
 Cooper Daniel, Stockport, Cheshire, hat-manufacturer. (Pares, Miles, Atton, and Miles, Leicester and Baxter and Martin, Furnival's inn)
 Cotton John, Coventry, builder. (Inge and Carter, Coventry)
 Cowtell William, Manchester, stone-mason. (Milne, Sergeant, and Milne, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple)
 Crane Thomas, Preston, Lancaster, iron-monger. (Aviston, Liverpool)
 Dalton Thomas, Mitcham, Surrey, shopkeeper. (Fisher, Bell square, Foster lane, Chiswick)
 Dempsey William and John Acraman, Bristol, tailors. (Bayley, Bristol, and Edmunds, Exchequer Office of Pleas, Lincoln's inn)
 Dobson Peter, Cloughton, Lancaster, cotton-spinner. (Dewhurst, Preston, and Barretts, Holborn court, Gray's inn)
 Draper Thomas, City Road, Shoreditch, surgeon. (Wilson, Devonshire street, Bishopsgate street)
 Finch John Charles, Ruffel court, Drury lane, tavern keeper. (Bower, Clifford's inn)
 Firmin Peter, Beedham, Essex, money-scrivener. (Woodgate, Golden square)
 Forster Richard, High street, Bloomsbury, cheesemonger. (Wilde, Warwick square, Newgate street)
 Garner Joseph, Thetford, Norfolk, hatter. (Rousfield, Bouverie street, and Cheek, Manchester)
 George John, Carburton street, Fitzroy square, horse-dealer. (Ellis, James's street, Buckingham-gate)
 Gibson Richard Henry, Windsor place, City road, and Wolf Benjamin, late of the same place, but now at Gibraltar, or in parts beyond the seas, jewellers. (Coote, Aquin-friars)
 Glavin John, East Teignmouth, Devon, victualler. (Southower, Devonshire street, Queen square, and Peacocke, Teignmouth)
 Gregory John, Haverhill, Suffolk, baker. (Burdleigh, Haythorn hall, Essex, and Cuttins, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn)
 Grew George, Waltham cross, Hestford, tailor. (Thomas, Fenchurch street)
 Gurney John, Acre lane, Brixton Causeway, Surrey, carpenter. (Godmond, New Bridge street, Blackfriars)
 Harry Lewis, Watford, Herts, silk-throwster. (Fairley, New square, Lincoln's inn)
 Harwood William, Tiverton, Devon, blacksmith. (Blake and Son, Cock's court, Carey street, and Wood and Strong, Tiverton)
 Hatton Thomas, Colford, Gloucestershire, mercer. (James, Colford)
 Heslop William, Long Acre, man's mercer. (Sweet, Furnival's inn court)
 Hillier Henry, Haymarket, umbrella-maker. (Bugby, Symond's inn)
 Modiol Abraham, Sheerness, linen draper. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street)

Hodson William, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Jepson, Manchester, and Cooper and Low, Southampton buildings)
 Holt John, Salford, Lancashire, dyer. (Cardwell, Manchester, and Ellis, Curstow street)
 Heart Samuel John, Norwich, Duffield manufacturer. (Warrin, Norwich, and Sagers, Great St. Helen's)
 Ingham Joseph, Great Lever, Lancashire, inn-keeper. (Cooper and Low, Southampton buildings, and Cook, Salford)
 Jackson Jesse, Leicester, hosiery. (Burbridge, Leicester)
 Jackson John, Farnham, Surrey, surgeon. (Pellet, Ironmongers' hall, Fenchurch street)
 Jennings James, Wendlebury, Oxford, brewer. (Walford, Leicester)
 Jones John, Gloucester, cyder merchant. (Jenkins, Jaques, Abbot, and Co. New Inn, and Wilton, Gloucester)
 Jones Thomas, Liverpool, builder. (Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row, and Dawson, Liverpool)
 Knott Robert, Wyndeham, Norfolk, shopkeeper. (Grand, Norwich, and Pressland, Brunswick square)
 Knowlton Charles, Bristol, linen draper. (Syddall, Aldersgate street)
 Lamb William, Dudley, Worcester, victualler. (Gabel, Lincoln's inn, and Parker, Birmingham)
 Laxton John, Exeter, linen draper. (Bennet, Dean's court, Doctor's Commons)
 Lord Henry, Manchester, dealer in cotton twist. (Sharpe, Eccles, and Crivie, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple)
 Lord Lawrence, Longsight, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Partington, Manchester)
 Lyon Wolfe, Dewzell street, Clare market, glass merchant. (Henson Dorset street, Salisbury square)
 Mac Bride, Archibald, Liverpool, perfumer. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool)
 Manning James, Bristol, grocer. (Franks, Hart street, Bloomsbury square, and Lemans, Bristol)
 Marks Henry, High street, St. Giles's, salesman. (Isaacs, Mitre court, Aldgate)
 Mark Philip, Plymouth Dock, linen draper. (Adams, Old Jewry)
 Martin Henry, Wallingford, Berks, linen draper. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street, Chiswick)
 Martin Thomas, Birmingham, cordwainer. (Baxters and Martin, Furnival's inn, and Webb, Birmingham)
 Matthews Michael, Bath, grocer. (Edmunds, Exchequer Office of Pleas, Lincoln's inn, and Miller, Bath)
 Mawdell y John, Ormskirk, Lancashire, joiner. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court, and Wright and Palmer, Ormskirk)
 Milburn William, Clifton, York, tanner. (Fairbank, Knaresbury, York, and Lodington and Hall, Secondary's Office, Temple)
 Mills Henry, Cuisbrough, York, miller. (Wardel, Cuisbrough, and J and R. Welles, Warrford court, Throgmorton street)
 Newport Benjamin, Gill-street, Limehouse, carpenter. (Fitzgerald, Leman street, Goodman's fields)
 Noton George, Derby, shopkeeper. (Hall, Salters' Hall)
 Palmer Ebenezer, Old Jewry, paper hanger. (Benbow and Hope, Stone buildings, Lincoln's inn)
 Phipps, James, St. John's lane, Clerkenwell. (West, Charter House street)
 Polack Benjamin, Sheffield, York, watchmaker. (Greaves and Battey, Chancery lane)
 Prentis John, Christ Church, Surrey, bricklayer. (Westons, Fenchurch street)
 Rayner Esther and John Medley, Newport, Isle of Wight, condealers. (Worsley, Newport)
 Rees Hannah, Neath, Glamorgan, mercer. (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn, and Davies and Borington, Swansea)
 Rice Thomas, Stroud, Gloucestershire, clothier. (Newman and Clarke, Stroud and Connaught, Symond's inn)
 Roe Thomas, Wolverhampton, druggist. (Price, Wolverhampton, and Audice, King's Bench walk, Temple)
 Roil Edward, Red Lion street, Spitalfields. (Bond, East India Chambers, Leadenhall street)
 Rothery Timothy, Leeds, York, woolshopier. (Lambert, Hatton garden, and Skelton, Leeds)
 Roulton John, Fleet street, linen draper. (Foss, Essex street, Strand)
 Rusby John, Newmills, Derbyshire, cotton spinner. (Cardwell, Manchester, and Ellis, Curstow street)
 Samuel Richard, High street, St. Giles's, linen draper. (Frows and Blandford, Temple, and Cateaton street)
 Scott John, Gumeceger, otherwise Godmanchester, Huntingdon, blacksmith. (Maule and Sweetings, Huntingdon)
 Schaffer John, London road, Surrey, floor cloth manufacturer. (Godmond, New Bridge street, Blackfriars)
 Smith William, Portsea, Hants, linen draper. (Gregson and Dickson, Angel court, Throgmorton street)
 Snell John and John Pinkham, Plymouth Dock, ironmongers. (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn, and Meredith, Birmingham)
 Southerton Francis, Tiverton, Devon, dealer and chapman. (Fairbank, Ely place, and Helling, Tiverton)
 Taylor George, Bristol, merchant. (Franks, Hart street, Bloomsbury, and Lemans, Bristol)
 Todhunter John, Lancaster, linen and woollen drapers. (Barreus, Gray's inn, and Shartland, Preston)

Tomlins

Tomlin John, Bristol, grocer. (Broom and Pinner, Gray's inn square)
 Turnbull Walter, Oxford street, music seller. (Wood, Richmond buildings, Soho)
 Valyer Thomas, Falmouth, butcher. (Tipper, Falmouth, and Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row)
 Vine Charles, Wexbury, Wilts, tallow chandler. (Williams, Red Lion square and Williams, Trowbridge)
 Wake William, Spital square, silk weaver. (Berry, Bucklersbury)
 Warrington John, Newcastle, Stafford, butcher. (Baddeley, Serle street, Lincoln's inn fields, and Griffin, Titenfor, Stafford)
 Whitmarsh David, Brokenhurst, Herts, shopkeeper. (Reardon and Davis, Corbet court, Gracechurch street)
 Whittle Samuel, the younger, Shiffnal, salop, grocer. (Corser, Wolverhampton)
 Wild David, Newton, Montgomeryshire, flannel manufacturer. (Eys, Hatton garden, and Marsh, Llanidloes)
 Williams John, Fenchurch street, cheesemonger. (Scott, St. Mildred's court, Poultry)
 Williams William, Wapping, soap boiler. (Adams, Old Jewry)
 Wood David, Bluxwick, Stafford, awl blade maker. (Turner and Pike, Finsbury square, and Hexley, Walsal)
 Wynne William, Merther Tydvil, Glamorganhire, vintner. (Evans, Newport, and Williams, Red Lion square)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Ainsworth Thomas, Blackburn, Lancashire, and John Watson, John Watson the younger, and Joseph Watson, Preston, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers, April 5
 Ainsworth Thomas individually, April 5
 Anderson John Robert, Throgmorton street, merchant, April 22
 Baillie George and John Jaffray, Finsbury place, merchants, April 25
 Baillie George, Finsbury place, merchant, April 25
 Bead John, Birmingham, button maker, April 11
 Barton Edward, Lancashire, merchant, April 6
 Beake John, Rye, Sussex, innkeeper, April 8
 Bedford William and Samuel, Sumner, Foster lane, linen drapers, March 28
 Beeson Henry Grenedy, Gray's inn square, scrivener, April 8
 Bell John, Trowbridge, Wells, clothier, April 11
 Bell William, Bristol, linen draper, March 20
 Biddell Elizabeth, Ratcliffe cross, Stepney, haberdasher, March 28
 Birch Jeremiah, Creeting, St. Peter, Suffolk, butcher, March 28
 Bridger John, Mortlake, Surrey, tallow chandler, March 28
 Brockbank John, Kewick, Cumberland, dealer and chapman, March 14
 Bryant Richard Garland, Minorities, butcher, April 11
 Bryson David, Tottenham, statuary, April 8
 Bullen Robert, Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, Dorset, butcher, March 18
 Bury John, Clifton upon Teame, Worcester, butcher, April 1
 Caffell William Lambert, Thames Ditton, Surrey, carpenter, May 10
 Chalmers William, Carlisle, draper, March 15
 Cheyney John, Oxford street, linen draper, April 8
 Chorley John, Liverpool, merchant, April 6
 Christian Adam, High street, St. Mary-le-bone, pawn broker, March 25
 Crane Charles Theomartyr, Bow lane, merchant, March 20
 Craven Edward, Clayton le Wods, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, April 4
 Crombie David, Great Hermitage street, mariner, April 1
 Cropley James, Halifax, York, merchant, March 21
 Cullshaw Ralph, Wrightington, Lancashire, coal merchant, April 14
 Davenport Joseph and John Finney, Aldermanbury, merchants, March 28
 Dean Joseph, Watling street, linen draper, April 18
 Deck Arthur, Cambridge, chemist, March 29
 Degraives Peter, Cheapside, and Thomas Brainbridge, Manchester, warehousemen, March 20
 Dick William, Frome, Somerset, clothier, April 10
 Duddfield Charles, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, innholder, April 1
 Dunn Thomas, Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier, April 11
 Dunn Joseph and Charles Robinson, Wood street, London, factors, March 28
 Earner John, Preston, Somerset, cotton spinner, April 7
 Eason William, Junior, Bucklersbury, warehousemen, May 9
 Elliott George, Liverpool, merchant, March 22
 Fearon John, Deanscales, Cumberland, factor, March 24
 Fox Jonathan and William Fox, Pavement, Finsbury, merchants, April 18
 Garret William, Rood lane, Fenchurch street, merchant, April 8
 Gadden Thomas, Maid's lane, carpenter, May 16
 Gough William, Birmingham, butcher, April 8
 Grievson John, Newcastle upon Tyne, vintner, March 29
 Grover Richard, Town Mailing, Kent, grocer, May 9

Hancock Joseph, Sheffield, merchant, April 5
 Harrison Samuel, Manchester, hatter, April 4
 Hart Samuel, Swanham Prior, Cambridge, dealer and chapman, March 29
 Hetherington Andrew and John Mackie, Drury lane, perfumers, May 20
 Hilton William and John Jackson, Oxford road, linen drapers, April 17
 Hoffman Daniel, Molton street, Long-acre, cheesemonger, March 25
 Holden James the elder, and Holden James the younger, Salford, Lancashire, dyers, March 20
 Jackson Richard and John Hankin, Oxford street, vest makers, April 22
 Ibbetson Samuel, Ludgate hill, mercer, April 8
 Johnson William Catlin and John Willshire, Huntingdon, drapers, May 2
 Johnson Joseph, Holborn hill, draper, April 15
 Kent Elizabeth, Bicester, Oxford, draper, March 28
 Kirkman Joseph, Gower street, Bedford square, builder, April 1
 Langshaw Roger, Chester, linen draper, April 4
 Lawrence Elv, Huddersfield, York, druggist, March 29
 Leykuff William, Lisle street, Leicester square, engraver, March 28
 Lindley John, Sheffield, cutler, April 7
 Macnight Nathaniel, Samuel Macnight, and John Macneall, Liverpool, merchants, April 28
 MacLaurin Duncan, Watling street, warehouseman, April 13
 Magee John and Daniel McNulty, Oxford street, linen drapers, April 11
 Man Alex, Mark lane, oilman, June 3
 Marr Robert, Lancashire, merchant, April 12
 Marshall William, Newark upon Trent, Nottingham, draper, April 25
 Matthews Daniel, Basingstoke, Southampton, grocer, March 20
 Medhurst William, Rofs, Hereford, innholder, March 27
 Nichols William, Minchinhampton, Gloucester, clothier, March 28
 Pander John Christopher, Manchester, merchant, April 10
 Parry Morgan, Pontypool, Monmouth, shopkeeper, March 16
 Payne Samuel Lucas, Change alley, hatter, April 11
 Pearson John, Fudsey, York, clothier, April 7
 Piper Joseph and Knowles Winder, Richmond, Surrey, grocers, April 4
 Pickettley James, Wood street, Cheapside, druggist, March 31
 Poplestone William, Plymouth, grocer, April 19
 Price Daniel, Whitcomb street, carpenter, April 11
 Prior Joseph, Princes street, Spitalfields, drysalter, March 21
 Radfall Joseph, Leeds, York, grocer, March 27
 Randal Joseph, Birmingham, cotton manufacturer, March 13
 Read Robert, Caroline Mews, Bedford square, stable keeper, April 4
 Reynell Henry, Bristol, linen draper, March 30
 Rickman William, Northampton, linen draper, April 15
 Rodwell Thomas, Piccadilly, bootmaker, March 28
 Schindler Christian, Bartlett's buildings, merchant, April 18
 Scott George, Upper Thames street, grocer, April 11
 Singer Nathaniel Peach, Westbury, Wilts, common brewer, April 10
 Smith Rebecca, Cross street, Wilderness row, dealer, April 8
 Smith Thomas Escort, Great Trinity lane, leather seller, April 11
 Smith Thomas, Mawdesley, Lancashire, tanner, April 15
 Somerville John, Chancery lane, cabinet-maker, March 15
 Spratt Stephen, Mendham, Suffolk, miller, April 7
 Surman William and Ephraim Ford, Cheltenham, Gloucester, linen drapers, April 3
 Swallow Richard, Attercliffe Forge, Sheffield, iron master, March 29 and 30
 Tennant John, Oxford street, Wine and brandy merchant, May 9
 Timmings John, Steward street, Spitalfields, silk broker, April 15
 Frontbeck Charles, Rathbone place, upholsterer, March 13
 Tulhurst John, Milton, Kent, dealer and chapman, March 18
 Turner John, Swelling, Suffolk, draper, April 1
 Tyrrel John, Maidstone, Kent, ironmonger, April 15
 Watson William, Great Cambridge street, Hackney road, builder, March 28
 Watson John, John Watson the younger, and Joseph Watson, all of Preston, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers, April 6
 Watts Joshua, Whitecross street, grocer, April 8
 Werninck John Gottlob, Plymouth Dock, merchant, April 19
 West William and Thomas Hughes, Paternoster row, book-sellers, April 23
 Wigglesworth John, North Bierley, Bradford, York, cotton manufacturer, April 4
 Williams Thomas, Caerphilly, Glamorgan, manufacturer, March 15
 Williams William, Swineshead, Lincoln, grocer, April 18
 Wright John, Smithy-brook, Lancashire, carrier, April 7
 Young Thomas, Rippon, York, grocer, April 2

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MARCH.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

SWEDEN.

A REVOLUTION has taken place in Sweden. When the last dispatches left Gottenburgh, the king was a prisoner, and Count Uglass, Count Fersen, and others of his friends, had been arrested. The tribunal lately instituted by the King, at Stockholm, for the trial of some of his nobles, has been dissolved. Overtures had also been made to the cabinets of Paris and Petersburg for the restoration of peace.

Proclamation.

"A considerable number of soldiers have taken up arms in order to march to the capital, and relieve our common, now unfortunate and dismembered, native country. As our fellow citizens must be sensible that our views are such as public spirit and honour dictate to virtuous minds, we cannot be mistaken in our implicit confidence, that our brethren in arms, and our unarmed fellow citizens, will not form any incorrect opinion of our sentiments and views: they are merely these, that the states of the realm, and our legislators, shall be at liberty to assemble, and deliberate uncontrouled, on the means of restoring the prosperity of our suffering country.

"We have solemnly contracted the engagement to lay at their feet the arms which we have taken up to procure them freedom. We will form a wall around the hall where Swedish legislators hold their deliberations, which no power upon earth shall be able to bear down.

"We have solemnly contracted the engagement, to destroy all such as shall still endeavour to prefer foreign connection to the internal welfare and tranquillity of Sweden.

"Sweden's German dominions are delivered up to the enemy, and Finland, the native soil of a noble and gallant people, is lost.

"We have solemnly contracted the engagement, that not a single inch more of the Swedish territory shall be given up to the enemy.

"Sweden's trade and mines are ruined and deserted; Sweden's youth are taken from agricultural pursuits, in order to be destroyed by sickness and the sword. The burthens laid on agriculture are such, that they cannot be borne any longer; grinding taxes are exacted without mercy; desolation and misery are spreading wide and far, and threaten universal ruin.

"We have contracted the solemn engagement, that the fathers of the country shall enjoy full liberty to restore the welfare and prosperity of the country.

"May the higher and lower States of the common weal also join heart and hand to assert the freedom of the country, and thus, by harmony and well concerted efforts, ensure success to our enterprize and views.

"May the fathers of the country offer peace and amity to our neighbours, but accompany this offer with the assurance that every Swedish hero will rather be buried under the ruins of his country than suffer a single inch of Swedish ground to be taken by our enemies, or transferred to them.

"Our ally, Great Britain, shall learn to appreciate and value a nation, which knows how to break its fetters, and rescue liberty from its chains; France shall learn to respect a people, anxious to rival her military prowess; the rulers of Russia and Denmark, incessantly engaged in pursuits tending to promote the prosperity of their people, will not disturb the peace and tranquillity of a nation, which merely desires to live or die independent.

"We have seen with sorrow the most important concerns of Sweden, managed in a manner which was as destitute of any well conceived plan as of success.

"Might not the remaining strength of Sweden have been wasted by folly? but if directed by wisdom, may it not be employed for the real benefit of the country?

"Such are our wishes for our country, and we shall readily sacrifice our lives to obtain their fulfilment.

"It is of the utmost importance for Sweden that every Swede should at length be allowed to return to a peaceful home, as far as it can be done without any disparagement to the honour and independence of Sweden.

"The frontiers of the kingdom are for a short time left without defence, on account of our departure from thence; but should the enemy, contrary to his solemn promise, avail himself of our absence to attack them, we shall speedily return, take a severe revenge, and convince him of the difference of a warfare carried on by personal hatred of the rulers, and a war urged by a nation, anxious and determined to assert its independence.

"We implicitly confide, that all military Commanders will readily co-operate with us, to secure, by speedy and vigorous exertion, the restoration of our lost prosperity, in the destruction of our foreign foes.

"To conclude, we venture to express the wish, that our beloved countrymen and fellow-citizens of every rank and description, may suspend their judgment on all further proceedings, until the decision of the states of the realm shall be known.

"The Commander of the troops stationed in Weximland."

Th

The Duke of Sudermania, the King's uncle, having assumed the Government as Regent, issued the following

Proclamation

"We, Charles, by the grace of God, Hereditary Prince of Sweden, the Goths, Vandals, &c. Duke of Sudermania, Grand Admiral, &c. &c. do declare, that, under existing circumstances, his Majesty is incapable to act, or to conduct the important affairs of the nation. We have therefore, (being the nearest and only branch of the family of age) been induced for the time being, as Administrator of the Kingdom, to take the reins of Government into our hands, which, with the help of the Almighty, we will conduct, so that the nation may regain peace, both at home and abroad, and that trade and commerce may revive from their languishing state.

"Our inviolable intention is, to consult with the States on the means to be taken to render the future time happy to the people of Sweden. We invite and command, therefore, all the inhabitants of our nation, our forces by sea and land, and also the civil officers of all degrees, to obey us, as our real intention, and their own welfare, demand. We recommend you all to the protection of God Almighty.

"Done at Stockholm Palace,
the 13th March, 1809.

(Signed)

"CHARLES.

"C. LAGERBRING."

SPAIN.

Thirty-Second Bulletin of the French Army.

The Duke of Dalmatia being arrived before Ferrol, caused the place to be invested. Negotiations were begun. The civil authorities, and the military and naval officers manifested a disposition to surrender, but the people, fomented by the spies whom the English left, resisted. On the 24th the Duke of Dalmatia received two messengers, one sent by Admiral Melgarejo, commander of the Spanish squadron, and the other, who came across the mountains, sent by the military commanders. These couriers were both sent without the knowledge of the people. They stated that the authorities were under the yoke of a furious populace, excited and paid by the agents of England, and that 8000 men belonging to the city and its environs were in arms. The Duke of Dalmatia had to resolve upon opening the trenches; but from the 24th to the 25th, various movements were manifest in the town. The 17th regiment of light infantry had repaired to Mugardos; the 31st regiment of light infantry were at the forts of La Palma and Saint Martin, and at Lagrana; and as they blockaded the fort of Saint Phillip, the people began to fear the consequences of an assault, and to listen to men of sense. On the 26th,

three flags of truce, furnished with authority, arrived at the head-quarters, and signed the surrender of the place. On the 27th, at seven o'clock in the morning, the town was occupied by the division of Mermet, and by a brigade of dragoons. On the same day the garrison was disarmed; the disarming also produced 5000 muskets. The people who do not belong to Ferrol, have been remanded to their villages. The men who had stained themselves with blood during the insurrection, have been arrested. Admiral Obregon, whom the people had arrested during the insurrection, has been put at the head of the arsenal. There have been found in the port three vessels of 112 guns, two of 88, one of 74, two of 64, three frigates, and a considerable number of corvettes, brigs, and unarmed vessels, more than 1500 pieces of cannon of every size, and ammunition of all kinds. It is probable that but for the precipitate retreat of the English, and the affair of the 16th, they would have occupied Ferrol, and seized this beautiful squadron. The military and naval officers have taken the oath to King Joseph with the greatest enthusiasm. What they relate of their sufferings from the lowest classes of the people and the English, is inconceivable.

Order reigns in Galicia, and the authority of the King is re-established in this province, one of the most considerable of the Spanish Monarchy.

General Laborde has found at Corunna, on the sea-shore, seven pieces of cannon, which the English had buried on the 16th, not being able to take them away.

La Romana, abandoned by the English and his own troops, has fled with 500 men, in order to throw himself into Andalusia.

There remained at Lisbon only about 4 or 5000 Englishmen. All the hospitals and all the magazines were embarked, and the garrison were preparing to abandon this nation, as indignant at the perfidy of the English, as they are disgusted by the difference of manners and religion, by the brutal intemperance of the English troops, and that arrogance and ill-founded pride which render this nation odious to the Continent.

Thirty-Third Bulletin.

The Duke of Dalmatia arrived at Tuy on the 10th of February. The whole province is subdued.

He collected all his forces in order to cross the Minho on the following day. He was to reach Oporto between the 15th and 20th, and Lisbon between the 20th and the 28th.

The English have embarked at Lisbon in order to abandon Portugal. The rage of the Portuguese was at its utmost height, and every day considerable and bloody conflicts between the English and Portuguese took place.

In Galicia, the Duke of Elchingen has completed the organization of the province.

Admiral

Admiral Massaredo has arrived at Ferrol, and has begun to revive the labours of that important arsenal.

Peace is restored in all the provinces under the command of the Duke of Istria, which lie between the Pyrenees, the sea, Portugal, and the chain of mountains which cover Madrid. Security follows days of disorder and desolation.

The Duke of Belluno has marched to Badajoz; he has restored to peace and disarmed the whole of Lower Estramadura.

Saragossa has surrendered; the calamities which have befallen this unhappy town, are a terrible example to the people. The peace which has been restored in Saragossa extends to the whole of Arragon; and the two armies which were around the town have been set at liberty. Saragossa was the centre of the insurrection of Spain; it was in this town that the party was formed which wished to call in a Prince of the House of Austria to reign on the Tagus. The individuals of this party had partly inherited these actions which are irrevocably destroyed, from their ancestors, during the War of the Succession.

The circumvention of Saragossa was considered as inexpedient; and a free communication was left open, in order that the insurgents might be informed of the defeat of the English and their infamous flight out of Spain. It was on the 16th of January that the English were driven into the sea at Corunna, and it was on the 26th that the operations before Saragossa were seriously begun. The Duke of Montebello arrived there on the 20th, in order to assume the command of the siege. As soon as he was assured that the intelligence which was brought into the town had no effect, and that a few Monks governed the minds of the people, he resolved to put an end to these indulgences; fifty thousand peasants were collected on the left bank of the Ebro: at Purduguera the Duke of Treviso attacked them with three regiments; and notwithstanding the fine position they possessed, the 64th regiment routed them, and threw them into disorder. The 10th regiment of hussars was on the plain to receive them, and a great number remained upon the field of battle. Nine pieces of cannon, and several standards, were the trophies of this victory.

At the same time, the Duke of Montebello had sent the Adjutant Commander Gusquet to Zuera, in order to disperse an assemblage of insurgents; this Officer attacked four thousand of them with three battalions, overthrew them, and took four pieces of cannon, with their carriages and horses. General Vattier was at the same time sent with 300 infantry, and 200 cavalry, towards Valencia. He met 5000 insurgents at Alcanitz compelled them, even in the town, to throw down their arms in their flight: he killed 600 of them, and seized magazines, provisions, and arms: among the last were 100 English muskets. These operations took place between the 20th and 26th of January.

On the 26th the town was seriously attacked, and the batteries were unmasked, and at noon on the 27th the breach was practicable in several places; the troops were lodged in the monastery of San-in-Gracia. The division of Grandjean entered some thirty houses. Colonel Caloiscki, and the soldiers of the Weixel, distinguished themselves. At the same moment, the General of Division Morlat, in an attack upon the left wing, made himself master of the whole fore-ground of the enemy's defence. Captain Guettemar, at the head of the pioneers, and 36 grenadiers of the 44th regiment, had, with a rare intrepidity, ascended the breach. M. Habieski, an officer of the Voltigeurs of the Weixel, a young man, seventeen years of age, and covered with seven wounds, was the first who appeared upon the breach. The Chief of Battalion. Lejune, Aide-de-Camp to the Prince of Neuchatel, distinguished himself, and received two slight wounds. The Chief of Battalion, Flaxo, is also slightly wounded, and likewise distinguished himself.

On the 30th, the monasteries of the Minique and the Greek Augustines were occupied. Sixty houses were possessed by, undermining. The miners of the 14th regiment distinguished themselves.

On the 1st of February, General Lacoste received a ball, and died in the field of honour. He was a brave and distinguished officer. He has been lamented by the whole army, but more especially by the Emperor. Col. Regniet succeeded him in the command of the engineers, and in the management of the siege. The enemy defended every house. Three attacks were made by mines, and every day several houses were blown up, and afforded the troops an opportunity of stationing themselves in other houses.

Thus we proceeded to the Cesso (a great street in Saragossa), where we made ourselves masters of the Public School and University. The enemy endeavoured to oppose miners to miners; but, less used to this sort of operation, their miners were every day discovered and suffocated. This mode of besieging renders its progress slow, but sure, and less destructive to the army. While three companies of miners, and eight companies of sappers carried on this subterraneous war, the consequences of which were dreadful, the fire of the town was kept up by mortars. Ten days after the attack had begun, the surrender of the town was anticipated. The army had possessed itself of one-third of the houses, and fortified itself in them. The church which contained the image of Our Lady of Pilar, which by so many miracles had promised to defend the town, was battered down by bombs, and no longer inhabitable.

The Duke of Montebello deemed it necessary to take possession of the left bank of the river, in order that his fire might reach the middle of the town. The general of division Gazan, made himself master of the bridge by a sudden and impetuous attack, on the morning

ing of the 17th (February). A battery of 50 pieces was played off at three o'clock in the afternoon. A battalion of the 28th regiment attacked and took possession of a monastery, the walls of which were of brick, and from three to four feet thick. General Gazan then repaired with rapidity to the bridge, over which the insurgents made their retreat to the town; he killed a vast number, made 4000 prisoners, amongst whom were 2 generals, 12 colonels, 19 Lieutenant-Colonels, and 230 officers. He took 30 pieces of artillery. Nearly all the troops of the line in the town had beset this important part, which had been threatened since the 10th. At the same moment the Duke of Abrantes entered the Casso, through several covered ways, and by means of two small mines, blew up the extensive buildings of the Schools.

After these events, terror was spread throughout the town. The Junta, in order to procure delay, and obtain time to abate the terror of the inhabitants, sought a parley; but their bad faith was known, and the artifice was useless.—Thirty other houses were possessed by undermining or by mines.

At length, on the 1st of February, the whole town was possessed by our troops. 15,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry laid down their arms at the gate of Portilla, and 40 flags and 150 pieces of cannon were delivered up. The insurgents lost 20,000 men during the siege; 15,000 were found in the hospitals: 500 died daily.

The Duke of Montebello would allow no capitulation to the town of Saragossa. He only published the following provisions:—

The garrison shall, at noon, on the 21st, lay down their arms at the gate of Portilla, where they shall remain prisoners of war. Those of the troops of the line, who are willing to take the oath to King Joseph, may be allowed to enter into his service. In case this entrance shall not be permitted by the Minister of war to the King of Spain, they shall be prisoners of war and sent to France. The worship of God shall be revered. All the artillery and ammunition of every kind shall be delivered up. All the arms shall be deposited at the doors of the different houses, and collected by the respective Alcades.

The magazines of corn, rice, and fruit, which have been found in the town, are very considerable.

The Duke of Montebello has nominated General Laval Governor of Saragossa.

A Deputation of the Priesthood and different inhabitants has set out for Madrid.

Palafox is dangerously ill. He was the object of the contempt of the whole hostile army, who accused him of arrogance and meanness. He was never seen where there was any danger.

The Count de Fuentes, Grandee of Spain, who had been arrested by the insurgents two months ago, on his estates, was found in a dun-

geon eight feet square, and released: no idea can be formed of the miseries he had undergone.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The house of Commons has been almost exclusively occupied during the present month, in the investigation of the charges against the Duke of York, which were specified in our last, in our detail of the speech of Mr. Wardle. No business since the famous exclusion-bill against a former Duke of York, has ever so solemnly engaged the attention of parliament, or absorbed so much the interest of the nation.

After a tedious examination of Mrs. Clark, one of the mistresses of the Duke of York, and of various connections of her's; and in exculpation of various connections of the Duke of York, in aid of whom, all the influence of government was in vain exerted, it was at length demonstrated, that his Royal Highness had at least been guilty of connivance in the corrupt practices of his mistress.

On the close of the examination, which would alone fill a large volume, a motion made by Mr. Wardle for an address to the King, to dismiss the Duke from his situation of Commander in Chief, and Captain General, was solemnly argued for the unprecedented period of six days, during which, all the eloquence and talents of the country were displayed. The speakers on the side of the people were, Messrs. WARDLE, BURDETT, WHITBREAD, WILBERFORCE, BANKES, BATHURST, WYNNE, and SMITH, and the Lords FOLKSTONE, MILTON, PETTY, and TEMPLE; and on the side of the Duke, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR GENERAL, the LATE and PRESENT SECRETARY of WAR, the WEISH JUDGE BURTON, Mr. SECRETARY CANNING, and some other members or connections of administration.

Three amendments were moved, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by Mr. Banks, and Mr. Bathurst.

At length there appeared on a division for Mr. Wardle's address, 126 against it.

For the Chancellor of the Exchequer's amendment 278, and against it 196. For Mr. Banks's amendment 199, and against it 294.

But on the interval, between the adjourned debate on Mr. Bathurst's amendment, THE DUKE OF YORK RESIGNED HIS OFFICE, and thus was terminated the struggle.

The following is a list of the independent minority against Mr. Perceval's amendment.

List of the Minority of 199 who voted against the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for acquitting the Duke of York.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Adams, C. | Frankland, W. | Lyttleton, Hon. W. | Sharpe, R. |
| Abercromby, Hon. J. | Goddard, Thomas | M'Donald, James | Shelly, H. |
| Agar, Eman. | Gordon, Wm. | Maducks, W. | Shelly, T. |
| Althorpe, Lord | Gower, Earl | Mahon, Lord | Shipley, W. |
| Anstruther, Sir J. | Grant, C. | Mahon, Hon. S. | Simeon, J. |
| Antonie, W. L. | Grattan, Rt. Hon. H. | Markham, J. | Smith, H. |
| Astell, Wm. | Greenhill, Robert | Maryatt, J. | Smith, S. |
| Astley, Sir Jacob | Greenough, G. B. | Martin, H. | Smith, W. |
| Aubrey, Sir J. | Greenfell, Pascoe | Maule, Hon. W. | Smith, G. |
| Babington, Tho. | Giles, D. | Maxwell, W. | Smith, J. |
| Bagenell, W. | Hall, Sir J. | Mildmay, Sir H. | Sneyd, N. |
| Baker, J. | Halsey, Joseph | Miller, Sir J. | Staniforth, John |
| Baring, A. | Hamilton, Lord A. | Mills, C. | Stanley, Lord |
| Baring, T. | Herbert, H. | Mills, Wm. | Stuart, Hon. M. |
| Bastard, J. P. | Hibbert, Geo. | Milner, Sir W. | Sumner, G. H. |
| Bidolph, R. M. | Hobhouse, B. | Milnes, R. P. | Symonds, J. P. |
| Blackburne, J. | Holmes, W. | Moore, Peter | Talbot, R. W. |
| Blackburne, J. J. | Honywood, W. | Morris, Robert | Taylor, C. W. |
| Bouverie, Hon. B. | Horner, F. | Moseley, Sir Oswald | Taylor, W. |
| Bowyer, Sir Geo. | Horrocks, S. | Mostyn, Sir Thos. | Tempest, Sir H. V. |
| Brand, Hon. T. | Howard, Hon. W. | Neville, Hon. R. | Temple, Earl |
| Bradshaw, Hon. C. | Howard, H. | Newport, Sir J. | Thelluson, G. W. |
| Brogden, J. | Howorth, Humph. | Noel, C. | Thomas, Geo. White. |
| Browne, Ant. | Hughes, W. L. | North, Dudley | Thompson, J. |
| Byng, Geo. | Hume, W. H. | O'Hara, C. | Thornton, Samuel |
| Colcraft, J. | Hurst, R. | Ord, W. | Thornton, Henry |
| Calvert, N. | Hutchinson, Hon. C. | Ossulston, Lord | Tierney, Rt. Hon. G. |
| Cocks, J. | Jacob, Wm. | Palmer, Charles | Tighe, W. |
| Coke, D. P. | Jackson, J. | Purnell, H. | Townsend, Lord J. |
| Colburne, N. W. R. | Keck, G. A. L. | Peele, Sir R. | Tracey, C. H. |
| Combe, H. C. | Kemp, T. | Peirse, H. | Tremayne, J. H. |
| Cooke, Bryan. | Kensington, Lord | Pelham, Hon. C. | Turner, J. F. |
| Cowper, E. Syngé | King, Sir J. D. | Petty, Lord H. | Turton, Sir T. |
| Craig, J. | Knap, G. | Pochin, C. | Vaughan, Hon. J. |
| Creevey, Thos. | Knox, Hon. T. | Pole, Sir C. M. | Vaughan, Sir W. |
| Curwen, J. C. | Lamb, Hon. W. | Ponsonby, Rt. Hon. G. | Ward, Hon. J. W. |
| Cuthbert, J. | Lambton, R. | Ponsonby, Hon. F. | Wardle, G. L. |
| Day, Rt. Hon. D. B. | Langton, W. G. | Porchester, Lord | Warrender, Sir G. |
| Dickenson, W. | Latouche, D. | Portman, E.B. | Western, C. C. |
| Drake, T. D. | Latouche, R. | Portier, D. | Wharton, J. |
| Eliot, Rt. Hon. W. | Lester, Garland | Peitte, Hon. F. | Whitbread, S. |
| Ellison, Richard | Lefevre, C. Shaw | Pyan, F. | Whitmore, S. |
| Fane, John | Lemon, John | Ridley, Sir M. | Whittle, F. |
| Fellowes, Hon. N. | Lemon, Sir W. | Romilly, Sir S. | Wilberforce, W. |
| Ferguson, R. C. | Lethbridge, J. B. | Russell, Lord W. | Willoughby, H. |
| Fitzgerald, Rt. Hon. M. | Lloyd, J. M. | Saint Aubin, Sir J. | Wilkins, Walter |
| Foley, Hon. A. | Lloyd, Sir E. | Salisbury, Sir R. | Windham, Rt. Hon. W. |
| Foley, Thomas | Lloyd, Hardress | Saville, A. | Winnington, Sir T. E. |
| Folkestone, Lord | Longman, G. | Scudamore, R. P. | Wynne, C. |
| Folkes, Sir Martin | Lygon, Hon. J. | Sebright, Sir J. | Wynne, Sir W. |

Lord Milton and the three Mr. Dundas's were kept away by the death of a near relation. Sir Francis Burdett was also absent, through indisposition, and Mr. T. W. Coke and Mr. Owen Williams were obliged to go into the country.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON:
With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

MARRIED.

MR. James Wilkinson, of Cateaton-street, to Miss M. Boddy.

At Mary-le-bonne, the Rev. Robert Hughes, vicar of Westfield, Sussex, to Miss Porteus, of Hill, near Southampton.

At St. James's, F. E. March, esq. of the Ordnance Office, Tower, to Miss Jordan, of Park Place, daughter of the celebrated Mrs. J.

Captain Francis French Staunton, of the Bombay Military Establishment, to Miss Neeld, eldest daughter of Joseph N. esq. of Norfolk-street.

At St. George's Hanover-square, Captain John Clitherow, of the guards, to Sarah, eldest daughter of General Burton.—John Rowlat, jun. esq. to Juliet Anne, eldest daughter of C. Roberts, esq. of the Exchequer.—J. Stewart Oliphant, esq. of Rossie, Perthshire, to Miss Anna Read, daughter of W. T. R. esq. of North Audley-street.

At Camberwell, Thomas Sindrey, esq. second son of Henry S. esq. of Rotherhithe, to Miss E. Rowley, daughter of Jonas R. esq.—W. Sheldon, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Miss Hester Cooper, of Thornough-street.

At St. Mary le-bonne, Mr. Edward Churton, of Oxford-street, to Mary, fourth daughter of Robert Smith, esq. of the Nether Wilds, Hertfordshire.—Captain Reade, of the first regiment of foot guards, to Miss Hoskyns, sister of Sir Hungerford H.—The Hon. and Rev. James St. Leger, brother of Lord Viscount Donervile, to Miss Catherine Williams, youngest daughter of the late Thomas W. esq. of Epsom.

At Queen-square Chapel, Hambleton, Thomas Custance, esq. of Weston House, Norfolk, to Mary, only daughter of the late Miles Bower, esq.

At Battersea, Francis Wilson, esq. of Battersea Rise, to Miss Lloyd.

Stephen Vertue, esq. corn-factor, Mark-lane, to Anne, eldest daughter of Samuel Brent, esq. of Greenland Dock.

At Putney, Charles Hammersley, esq. second son of Thomas H. esq. banker, to Miss Emily Thompson, third daughter of John T. esq. of Waverley Abbey.

Mr. Jacob Joggett, bookseller, of Taunton, Somerset, to Miss Champante, only daughter of William C. esq. of Jewry-street.

DIED.

At Stoke Newington, at the early age of 20 and a few months, the amiable and accomplished wife of Mr. James Elmes, architect, of College Hill.

Of a wound received in a duel with Mr. Powell, of Devonshire Place, *Lord Viscount Falkland*. The quarrel which produced this fatal meeting originated in Lord Falkland's addressing Mr. Powell, with whom he was on

terms of intimacy by a nick-name, and persisting so to do, after he had taken offence at it, in a large company at Steevens's Coffee-house in Bond-street. Hence ensued the challenge, and the subsequent duel at Golder's Green; where, according to *étiquette*, Mr. Powell fired first, and inflicted the mortal wound. Lord F. stood for above a minute in his position, and then threw his pistol away without discharging its contents. On arriving in town, and the chaise coming on the stones, it was observed to his lordship, that Powell's house was near at hand; Lord F. instantly expressed a desire to go thither in preference to any other place, for the world would then be convinced he owed no enmity to his antagonist. Here his lordship languished two days before he expired. Lord Falkland was a captain in the navy, and succeeded to the title of Viscount Falkland on the sudden death of his brother Thomas, in May 1796; his patrimonial fortune was very small; but he was a very dashing officer; and though he lived in the gayest style, he had realized a very large sum by prize-money. The sister of Mrs. Gibbs the actress, who had succeeded Mrs. Clarke in the establishment of a Royal Duke, took the name of Carey, whilst she was under the protection of Lord Falkland, then Captain Carey. His lordship married in the West Indies in the year 1803, the daughter of a merchant of the first respectability. She has three sons and a daughter, the eldest boy who succeeds to the title being only five years old. His conduct as a husband and father has been exemplary. He was about forty years old, was distinguished for a fine manly person, and his company was much courted, which occasioned him to mix too frequently in convivial societies: he was lately dismissed from his ship on account of some irregularities arising from too free a circulation of the bottle at his own table; but he was about to be restored to a command, a circumstance which had greatly exhilarated his spirits, and perhaps occasioned that levity which has been attended with such severe consequences.

In the 21st year of his age, *Joseph Davis*, of Lincoln's-inn, esq. a young gentleman who had sometime since come to London, to undergo a course of studies, to qualify him for the practice of the law. In which profession, his relations and friends had, in consequence of his natural and acquired powers, promised themselves that he would some time have shone with superior lustre.

In Cadogan Place, the *Dowager-lady Arbuthnot*, relict of the celebrated John Dunning Lord A.

At Lambeth, *Henry Holland*, of the General Post Office, late agent for his Majesty's packets at Gottenburgh.

At the Clarendon Hotel, Bond-street, Mrs.

Jacquier.

In St. James's Place, Arthur Ormsby, esq. a lieutenant-general in the army, and lieutenant-colonel in the 6th dragoon guards.

At Kentish Town, Miss Jane Teed, aged 14, second daughter of Mr. Richard T. dress sword-maker to the Patriotic Fund. After being afflicted with a complication of disorders which baffled all medical aid for three years, during which period, she bore the greatest pains without a murmur. Her amiable disposition and manners were eminently conspicuous to all who knew her. To her parents she was at all times dutiful, and to her sisters and friends affectionately kind: it is remarkable that she was never known to be out of temper, and her gratitude for every attention to her wants was unbounded. To her eldest sister she was attached by the strongest ties of love and esteem, which met a return that has been seldom equalled, for although there was a considerable disparity of years, there seemed but one heart and one soul. Miss Teed gave up every amusement to be useful to her beloved sister, and was in fact, her nurse by day and by night throughout the whole period of her illness, which reflects upon her, the highest credit, and should operate as an example to others who are similarly circumstanced. "Her body is committed to the ground, and her pure spirit to God who gave it."

Christiana, wife of Mr. Thomas Henkin, of Stensted Abbot, Herts, a woman who combined great intellectual powers, with the delicate sensibility of female excellence. She was superior to the studied forms of politeness, but charmed by the affability and gentleness of her manners. Possessing a fine taste, she was an enthusiastic admirer of the beauties of nature, and delighted in the retirement of rural life. Her time and talents were cheerfully devoted to forming the minds of a numerous family to virtue and knowledge, who are left to deplore her loss and mingle their tears with those of the neighbouring poor, to whom she was an active, sympathising, benevolent mind.

[Further particulars of Mr. John Home, whose death is recorded at p. 395 in our last volume.—He was descended of a respectable, and formerly illustrious, family. He was born in the vicinity of Ancrum, in Roxburghshire, in 1724, and received the first rudiments of education at the parochial school, where Dr. Buchan, author of Domestic Medicine, was the companion of his studies. It was Mr. Home's inclination, and the desire of his parents, that he should enter the church. He, therefore attended the philosophical and theological classes of the university of Edinburgh for several years. But his studies were for a while suspended by the public commotions of the year 1745. On the approach of the insurgents, the citizens of Edinburgh assembled, formed themselves into an

association for the support of their sovereign, and the defence of their city. Mr. Home was one of about twenty students of the university who offered their services as volunteers, to act against the common enemy. But intimidated by the number of their opponents, or adverse to the hardships of a military life, the college company soon disbanded. Mr. Home, however, retained his arms, and marched with a detachment of the royal army to Falkirk; where, in the battle fought in its neighbourhood, in which the rebels vanquished the king's troops, he was taken prisoner, and confined for some time in the castle of Doune. From this place of captivity he effected his escape, and the battle of Culloden having blasted all the hopes of the Pretender's adherents, tranquillity and order were soon restored. Mr. Home resumed his studies, and was licensed to preach the gospel in 1747. Not long after, Home visited England, for it appears that he was introduced to Collins, the poet, at Winchester, by a Mr. Barrow, who had been his fellow student at the university. Collins addressed to him his "Ode on the Superstition of the Highlanders," considered as the subject of poetry, composed in 1749, but not published till many years after his death. It is evident that Home at this period had exhibited some poetical powers. In the first stanza, Collins delivers a prediction, which was soon after fulfilled:—

"Home, thou return'st from Thames,
whose Naiads long

Have seen thee lingering with a fond delay
'Midst those soft friends, whose hearts some
future day

Shall melt perhaps to hear thy tragic song."

About the year 1750, he was settled minister of the parish of Athelstaneford, in East Lothian, and was the immediate successor of Robert Blair, author of "The Grave." Accustomed to the bustle of a city, and the society of men of letters, Mr. Home found himself rather disagreeably situated, in an obscure village, where he had no opportunity of distinguishing himself. From the vicinity of his residence to Edinburgh, he was in the practice of frequently resorting to the capital, to enjoy the company of men of talents. Several of these had instituted a society for literary and philosophical disquisition, of which Mr. Home was an original and distinguished member. This institution comprehended several of the most eminent characters of the day. Among others, were enrolled the names of Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, afterwards Earl of Rosslyn, and Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain; Ferguson, the philosopher; Hume and Robertson, the historians; and Blair, the rhetorician and divine; men, whom it would be superfluous here to panegyris. It was about this period that Mr. Home, in his retirement, began seriously to court the dramatic muse. The first tragedy he wrote was

Agis.

Agis, founded on a portion of the Lacedæmonian history. He went to London with the manuscript, in hopes of getting it introduced on the stage, but in this he was disappointed, insurmountable objections having been made to the plot. Our poet, not at all discouraged by this failure, conceived the plan of another play, laid the plot in Scotland, and made his hero one of his own countrymen. In presenting this to the London manager, he had the mortification of a second refusal. Notwithstanding the abilities of Garrick, as a dramatist, his opinion of the merit of plays was not infallible. He rejected the tragedy of Douglas as being too simple in its fable, and destitute of stage effect. Whether Garrick ever examined at all into its merits, or delegated this office to another, on whose report he formed his decision, cannot now be ascertained. He, however, candidly confessed, through the remainder of his life, whenever the subject was agitated, that no circumstance, in the course of his management, gave him so much concern, as the rejection of this play. By such repeated discouragement, the ardour of Home was by no means suppressed. Being acquainted with the leading characters in Scotland, a ready reception of his play at Edinburgh was secured. At the first representation of Douglas, in the theatre, in Cannongate, on the 14th of December 1756, Mr. Home, and several of his clerical brethren were present. Of this circumstance the zealous of the day speedily got notice. That, a clergyman should write a play, and that ministers of the gospel should witness its performance; were crimes unheard of in the annals of the church. The hue and cry of bigotry was immediately raised. All that ignorance could conceive, prejudice effect or malice invent, was tried to suppress the play in its birth. It was violently decried as a production of immoral tendency, and furnishing, by its catastrophe, an encouragement to suicide. The clergy ordered a pastoral admonition to be delivered from their pulpits, on the sin and danger of attending the theatre. The author was summoned to appear before the bar of the presbytery; his friends were peremptorily dragged before their tribunal, some of them dismissed with censure, and others suspended from their office. While such was the state of affairs in Scotland, Douglas having been performed to crowded houses during the greater part of the season, and fully gratifying the most sanguine hopes of the author, it was, through the interest of David Hume, brought forward on the London stage. Garrick having now discovered his mistake, made unusual exertions to introduce it to public notice and approbation. Hume had, shortly before its representation, published four dissertations, and inscribed them to our author. In his dedication he pronounced so flattering a panegyric upon Mr. Home, and bestowed such

unqualified approbation on his play, that the public expectation was raised too high. The consequence was, that the success of Douglas was at first doubtful in the metropolis. It soon, however, became a standard tragedy, and maintains its ground on the British stage to the present day. The clamours of his enemies having not yet subsided in Scotland, Mr. Home, seeing no prospect of overcoming their prejudices, preached his farewell sermon to his congregation, on the 5th of June 1757. The discourse was so pathetic, that it drew tears from most of his audience. To prevent further proceedings in the church courts against him, he gave in the resignation of his charge to the presbytery of Haddington two days after. This body continued to persecute with peculiar vehemence. Mr. Carlyle, one of Mr. Home's most intimate friends, as well for having accompanied him to the theatre, as from its being generally understood that he assisted Home in the composition of Douglas. Although our author himself did not appear at the presbytery, he was not negligent in defence of his friend. He attended the meeting of synod, and supported his cause with great firmness. In reply to the virulent railings of a bigot, he declared, that if there was any fault, it lay not at the door of his friend, but at his own, with whom the crime originated, and concluded his observations in the words of the unfortunate Nisus,

*Adsum qui feci, in me convertite ferrum,
Tantum infelicem nimium dilexit amicum.*

This appropriate quotation made a sensible impression upon some of the judges, and, in all probability, mitigated the sentence against Mr. Carlyle. Instead of receiving a severe reprimand from the presbytery, he might otherwise (to such a pitch had fanaticism arrived) have been suspended, perhaps expelled from his office. Before the conclusion of 1757, Mr. Sheridan, then manager of the Dublin theatre, sent over to Mr. Home a gold medal, with a suitable inscription, acknowledging his singular merit in having enriched the English stage with the tragedy of Douglas. With his living, Mr. Home appears for a while to have abandoned his native land, for he now repaired to London, where he produced several other tragedies, under the patronage of Garrick, who wrote prologues to some, epilogues to others, and warmly interested himself in the fate of them all. They are all indeed greatly inferior to his Douglas. Agis, the first of his dramatic pieces, was finely acted, and assisted by spectacle, otherwise, it is probable, that it would not have been performed a second night. His third tragedy was founded on the cruel treatment which the two Setons, sons of the governor of Berwick, had experienced from the English. At Mr. Garrick's suggestion, the title was altered (and consequently the characters, and several local passages) from

from the Siege of Berwick, to the Siege of Aquileia, for he very naturally conceived, that any national allusions might tend to foment the jealousy which then unfortunately subsisted between the Scots and English. It was acted in 1759. Some of the passages are very fine, but upon the whole, it is a tame performance. The Fatal Discovery was produced in 1769, and reluctantly permitted during nine nights. Though Alonzo had the advantage of Mrs. Barry's admirable acting, it shared the same fate; the author mentions in his preface, that she received applause greater than ever shook a theatre. Mr. Home's last production, Alfred, lived only three nights. In the year 1760, Mr. Home published a volume of plays, containing Agis, Douglas, and the Siege of Aquileia, which he dedicated to his present Majesty, then Prince of Wales. His other three tragedies appeared some time after. The whole were collected and edited in two volumes at Edinburgh, in 1798, under the inspection of the late Mr. Woods. Lord Bute having represented Mr. Home to his Majesty as a man of talents, his name was placed on the pension list, nearly at the same time with that of Dr. Johnson. He lived in a state of retirement from this period to the time of his death. Nearly half a century after Douglas had been written, when the author had returned to, and was settled in his native country, Master Betty, better known by the name of the young Roscius, commenced his theatrical labours at Edinburgh, in the character of young Norval. The author attended the representation, and declared that, that was the first time he had ever seen the part of Douglas played according to his ideas of the character when he conceived and wrote it. Mr. Home, at the advanced age of seventy-eight, published his long meditated work, entitled, "The History of the Rebellion in Scotland, in 1745-6," in which he recorded the exploits and remarks of his youth. Of this work it is sufficient to observe, that the principles are just, and the opinions liberal. For a considerable time prior to his death, Mr. Home's mind, as well as body, seemed to be much impaired. He lived in the most secluded manner, so much so, that the house he inhabited had all the marks of a deserted dwelling. So long as he continued to possess sufficient strength, he used to walk for a certain time every day; the most acute physician, however, who met him, could scarcely have traced any remains of the author of Douglas. He seemed to pay no attention to what was passing, and to possess little more than mere existence. In this distressful state, he lingered for many years. He died at Merchiston house, on the 4th of September 1808, in the 85th year of his age. A life so little varied by incident as that of Mr. Home, affords few materials for personal character. With a mind well stored with useful and ornamental knowledge, he appears at an early age to have cultivated an acquaint-

ance with the most celebrated literary characters of his time. Fidelity to his friends, and generosity to his enemies, were conspicuous traits in his character. If, in his declining years, his temper appeared to be soured and morose, and his manners harsh and uninviting, we must attribute it to the infirmity of old age, rather than to original disposition. As a clergyman, he attached himself to that party in the church, who, enlightened in their views, and liberal in their sentiments, present their hearers with a rational view of the doctrines of Christianity. Divesting religion of unmeaning mystery, and checking the spirit of superstitious bigotry, he appears to have performed his ministerial duty with that fidelity and attention which endeared him to his people, and which their conduct at his resignation abundantly testified. As a man of Letters, he will be known to posterity by his tragedies, and especially by his "Douglas," which will probably retain a place among the most approved compositions of that class, and will long continue to delight and interest a British audience.

[Further particulars of Dr. James Anderson, of whom some account is given at p. 485, of our last volume.] James Anderson was born about the year 1739, at Hermiston, a village about six miles from Edinburgh, of parents who succeeded their forefathers for several generations in cultivating the same land. Nothing remarkable is known of them: they were a family of respectable farmers; and our author may be said to have inhaled with his first breath, that spirit of agricultural knowledge for which he became so distinguished. In his boyish years he formed an intimacy, which remained uninterrupted till his death, with his kinsman and namesake, the present James Anderson, M.D. physician General at Madras: born in the same village, they went to school together, learnt the same task, fought each others battles, and joined in the same amusements; this early association produced a similarity in their future pursuits, the one being no less eminent in India than the other has been in Europe, for a patriotic life and exertions for the benefit of mankind in general. They kept up a constant correspondence, and communicated to each other their various productions and discoveries. Having been deprived of both his parents while yet very young, it was the wish of his guardian that he should occupy the paternal farm when old enough to undertake such a charge; and as much learning was not thought necessary for a farmer, young Anderson was discouraged by his friends from prosecuting his studies beyond a common school education; but that decision and firmness which were throughout his life the most conspicuous features of his character, now began to appear, and he displayed a resolution to judge and act for himself. He informs us,* that having read

* See vol. i. p. 50.

"Home's Essay on Agriculture," and finding that he could not understand the reasoning for want of chemical knowledge, he immediately resolved to attend Cullen's lectures on that science. Being very young, and unaided by the countenance of any friend who could give him advice or introduce him to the world, he waited on Dr. Cullen, and explained his views and intentions. The doctor, considering it as a boyish whim, which might lead him away from his necessary pursuits, at first endeavoured to dissuade him from the undertaking; but finding that our youth had fully reflected on the subject, and adopted his resolution with a fixed determination to persevere in it, he assented to the design; and as the penetration of that celebrated man soon discovered the capacity and steadiness of his young pupil's mind, he not only encouraged his present object, but became his sincere friend, carefully directed his future studies, "listened with condescension to the arguments that were dictated by youth and inexperience, and patiently removed those difficulties that perplexed him." Thus began a friendship and intimacy between them, which never ceased during the life of that eminent professor. With the assistance of such a patron, and with the natural energies of his own understanding, it is not to be wondered at that he made rapid advances, not only in chemistry but also in other branches of learning, which, as it were, grew out of this his first academical study; for the various branches of science are so connected with each other, that, to a mind constituted like his, the attainment of information on one constantly induce the desire of prosecuting others: and this takes place in an eminent degree at the university of Edinburgh, where the great attention and abilities of the professors, combined with the moderateness of the expence, have for many years afforded remarkable facilities and encouragement to the student. At the same time he did not neglect the duties of his farm, of which he took the management upon himself about the age of fifteen, assisted by four older sisters; and he employed himself in the exercise of his profession and his studies with so much assiduity for several years, that he barely allowed sufficient time for the repose required by nature. About this time Dr. Cullen delivered a course of lectures on agriculture, in a private manner, to a few of his friends and favourite students, of which Anderson was the only one who took notes. Many years afterwards a copy of these notes was surreptitiously obtained from him, and, much to his astonishment, advertised for publication as Cullen's Lectures on Agriculture. Dr. Anderson felt so much for his late friend's reputation on the prospect of his boyish notes being published as a complete set of lectures, that his friends never observed him suffer more uneasiness or vexation on any other occasion; and he exerted himself so

strenuously in representing to the public the unavoidable faultiness of the intended publication, and the fraudulent circumstances attending it, that the mercenary promoters of it were constrained to abandon the design.* Among the first things he did upon his farm, was to introduce for the first time the small two-horse plough, now in universal use over the greater part of Scotland, and particularly in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, where the land is cultivated to a degree of perfection almost incredible. In effecting this improvement, he found considerable difficulty in overcoming the prejudices of his servants. His friends soon perceiving that his ardour in the pursuit of literary knowledge was not to be controuled, suggested a medical profession as the most advisable for him to follow; but to this he took a dislike, and could never be reconciled to it: he therefore determined to prosecute his original line of life. After having occupied Hermiston for a few years, he quitted it as a place that did not possess a sufficient field for his enterprising mind, and took a long lease of a large farm in the wilds of Aberdeenshire, consisting of about 1300 acres of land almost in a state of nature. This vast undertaking was entered upon before he was of age, the execution of the lease having been deferred till that period arrived. In the midst of the difficulties he had to contend with in bringing this tract into cultivation, which were very great, arising chiefly from the badness or total want of roads, the remote distance from markets, and the precariousness of the climate: he began his career as an author with his *Essays on Planting, &c.* first printed in the year 1771, in the *Edinburgh Weekly Magazine*, under the signature of *Agricola*, and again published separately in 1771. The first edition of his *Essays on Agriculture, Observations on National Industry*, and several others of his early writings were composed during a residence of more than twenty years at Monks-hill, the name of the above-mentioned farm. In 1768, at the age of twenty-nine, our author married Miss Seton, of Mounie, a descendant of the ancient and noble house of Winton, who brought him thirteen children: by this marriage the estate of Mounie, in Aberdeenshire, came into his possession, and still remains in the family. His merits as an author having become generally known, and his abilities as a practical farmer being acknowledged, his acquaintance and correspondence began to be courted by men of letters throughout the kingdom, and his society sought by persons of the first respectability in his own neighbourhood. In the year 1780 the honorary degrees of A.M. and LL.D. were conferred upon him by the University of Aberdeen, not only without solicitation on his part, but before any commu-

* See his opinions on this transaction in his *Recreations*, vol. ii. p. 232.

nication took place with him on the subject. In 1783, having previously arranged matters for the conducting of his farm, he removed to the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, principally, we believe, with a view to the education of his encreasing family, and influenced, no doubt, by a desire to live where he could enjoy more of literary society than was to be had in so remote a part of the country; and to this end no place could be more conducive than the northern metropolis. Previous to his departure from Aberdeenshire, he was actively employed in promoting measures for alleviating the distresses of the poorer classes in that county, owing to the failure of the crop of grain in 1782; and by his great exertions in exciting the attention of the neighbouring gentlemen to the state of the county on that trying occasion; we have reason to think that he was the principal means of averting the calamities of severe famine from that part of the kingdom. About the same year he printed and circulated among his friends, a proposal for establishing the Northern British Fisheries. This tract was never published, but the attention of Government being excited to the subject by it, he was applied to by the treasury to undertake a survey of the Western Coast of Scotland, for the purpose of obtaining on this important subject. This public-spirited enquiry he undertook, and accomplished in 1784, having a revenue cutter appointed to convey him round the coast; thus devoting his time and abilities to the public, much to the detriment of his own private affairs; and we are well assured he never received one shilling of remuneration from Government for this meritorious service, although the ministers expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with his performance of it;* and it was even with great difficulty, and after many applications, that he obtained the reimbursement of his actual necessary expences incurred in the service. In 1788 he was deprived of his wife, a woman endowed with most of the excellencies which exalt the female character, and render it the chief source of comfort and happiness to man: to elegance of person were added an excellent and well-cultivated understanding, and an affectionate and honourable disposition. To expatiate further on the virtues of this admirable woman, would be foreign to our purpose; those of our readers who knew her will allow that what we have said is far short of her real merits. It will readily be supposed that the loss of such a woman would inflict a severe and lasting wound on Dr. Anderson's spirits; and though he strove to bear it with manly fortitude, he never completely recovered its effects, but was ever afterwards occasionally subject to a melancholy recollection of past times having,

* See Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the State of the British Fisheries, 11th May, 1785.

the "eye big with the latent tear." About this time he was employed in his researches on the subject of sheep, and the improvement of wool, in concert with Sir John Sinclair; his opinions thereupon delivered to the Highland Society, are before the public. We next find him engaged in preparing for the publication of the Bee. This was a project he had long contemplated, namely, a weekly periodical work, designed for the dissemination of useful knowledge, which by its cheapness should be calculated for all ranks of people, while sufficient attention was paid to its various literary departments to render it respectable in the highest circles. His name was now so highly established, that the encouragement given by the public to this performance was wonderful, and nothing but great mismanagement, in conducting the commercial part of the work, for which, like most persons of similar habits, he was ill adapted, could have caused it to fail in being a very profitable concern to him. His own writings form a conspicuous part of this book; some of them will be seen under the name of Senex, Timothy Hairbrain, Alcibiades, and the greater part of the matter without signature. It is painful to observe how seldom the genius to conceive and instruct is united with sufficient perseverance to execute. the doctor takes an affecting leave of his readers at the end of the eighteenth volume, finding it impossible for him to contend longer with the difficulties he experienced in conducting it; and principally those of getting in the subscription money. During the progress of this work, he opened a correspondence with many eminent persons who were distinguished as literary and public spirited characters abroad and at home: among these we may mention General Washington, with whom he carried on an interesting correspondence, and Mr. Johnes, the elegant biographer of Froissart, &c. with whose intimate friendship he was honoured till the day of his death. In the course of this publication a circumstance happened that affords us an opportunity of admiring the steady independence of his spirit, and that firmness of conduct which conscious rectitude alone could inspire. At the time that the baneful effects of French revolutionary principles had perverted the senses of most classes of people, the Scottish metropolis was not the least conspicuous for its violence in the cause of mistaken freedom. At length Government considered it necessary to interfere in repressing the dissemination of these destructive doctrines: prosecutions had already been commenced against several of the leading zealots, when our publisher received a summons to appear before the Sheriff, who demanded of him to give up the name of the author of the "Political Progress of Great Britain," a series of essays that had appeared in the Bee. This he peremptorily refused to do, requesting that he might be con-

sidered as the author himself. No one, however, could suspect him to be the writer of these papers, as his opinions were well known to be of an opposite tendency to those inculcated therein. The Sheriff desired him to consider of the matter, and cautioned him against the evil consequence of persisting in a refusal to disclose the real author. He was summoned a second and a third time; but steadily adhered to his first answer, and was permitted to withdraw. At length all his people in the printing and Bee offices were called upon; he accompanied them to the Court, and, in the presence of the magistrates, addressed them, saying, "My lads, you are my servants, and bound to keep your master's secrets; I therefore enjoin you, on no account to discover who is the author of the Political Progress of Great Britain, and I will hold you harmless for so doing." They all adhered to his directions, and so great was the respect in which he was held, that the magistrates, though frustrated in this cavalier manner, refrained from taking any step against him. In the mean while Mr. C. the real author of these essays, thought it most prudent to retire from the risk of prosecution to America; but before his departure, for what reason was best known to himself, he waited on the magistrates and deposed, that he himself was not the author; that he knew who was; but that motives of delicacy and gratitude prevented him from divulging his name. This insidious declaration produced the effect for which it was intended; for it being well known that Lord Gardenstone, from whose country residence the papers were dated, had lavished many kindnesses on this unworthy man, under the mistaken opinion of his being a literary character of great merit, and also that his lordship was a warm friend of Dr. Anderson, and a great patronizer of the Bee, it was concluded that the allusion could be intended for none other than him. Immediately on hearing of this base proceeding, Dr. Anderson, determining that his friend's reputation should not suffer by the impression of such a falsehood going abroad, went and declared that Mr. C. was the sole author of the papers in question, and that he was certain Lord Gardenstone, so far from having any concern in writing them, never had so much as seen them till published in the Bee. It is but justice to the deceased to say, that the only part of these papers of a seditious cast had been struck out by him, and Mr. C. went to the printer's in his absence and prevailed on them to insert the passage, contrary to Dr. Anderson's directions, whose opinions of the value of our government as it exists, and of the danger of the then prevailing revolutionary doctrines were such, that he never would have consented to admit them into his publication if he had considered them at all of a dangerous tendency. The greater number of his sons having left Scotland, and as little re-

mained in it to excite any other than melancholy feelings, he removed to the vicinity of London about the year 1797. Being no stranger here among literary men, he found great satisfaction in their society. Prevailed on by his friends, he once more engaged in the service of the public, and produced in April 1799, the first number of his *Recreations*, a miscellaneous monthly publication, having for its principal objects agriculture and natural history. Although the work contains a number of communications from others, yet the greater part of it is written by himself. It met with the greatest encouragement from the public; but complaining of the irregularity of his printers and booksellers as being intolerable, he dropt it at the end of the sixth volume. He now began to relish ease and quiet. Having been always fond of horticulture, his garden now more than ever became a source of amusement, and employed a large portion of his time; yet still unwilling to withdraw from the service of mankind, he had it in contemplation to go to the continent to obtain facts relating to agriculture and civil polity, particularly in the low countries; having in view a digest of the system of legislation, and of the causes of the highly flourishing state of agriculture in that part of Europe; but this was prevented by the relentless dominion and tyranny of France. During the publication of his *Recreations*, he wrote and printed separately his correspondence with General Washington, and a calm investigation on the scarcity of grain. The thirty-seventh number of his *Recreations* is his last publication, in March, 1802, after which he consigned himself to quiet retirement, at a time when he foresaw the decline of his own powers approaching; these were hastened to decay by being overworked. He died on the 15th October last, aged 69, one-half of which time was devoted to the benefit of his fellow creatures. He had engaged a second time in matrimony with a worthy lady in 1801. Both parties being in the autumn of life, this contract seemed intended solely for the purpose it fully served namely, that of promoting their mutual comforts. In the decline of life, those services and attentions are requisite which are not to be obtained from menial hands: it came to his lot to stand in the need of such assistance; and for its faithful administration his friends will doubtless be ever grateful to his surviving widow. As a practical farmer, it is acknowledged by all who knew him, that he not only understood how to turn the model of culture usually followed by others to the greatest advantage, by judiciously selecting them and applying them according to the circumstances of the case, but also that he had powerful resources within his own mind in the invention of new practices, many of which, and of those followed in distant countries, he introduced with the greatest success. Of the benefits arising from his example, the people

in the neighbourhood of his farm are still highly sensible; and many of them own, that a great proportion of the agricultural improvements, so conspicuous in that part of the country, originated in him. Failings of a nature which too often accompany genius, however, deprived him of most of the benefits of his labours. He was deficient in that plodding perseverance which was necessary to mature the works he had begun; and he often neglected one object to adopt another. But above all, his utter negligence of pecuniary matters brought him into difficulties which embittered the best of his days; for to those affairs he could never be induced by any present necessity, or prospect of future gain, to pay common attention; and he was consequently always suffering great losses through his own inattention and the imposition of others. Of his industry and abilities, the best account we can give is, to refer to his own writings, a list of which we subjoin. Various as the subjects are, their tendency seems only one, that of making mankind better and happier. In his political tracts he pays less attention to the object of power for which governments usually contend, than to the improvement of society; and he deprecates the aggrandisement of the state at the expence of justice and morality. In his style, it will be observed, he attends more to perspicuity and force than to elegance or grammatical correctness. His language flows with natural ease, and never fails to convey his meaning without the least obscurity or ambiguity, though it frequently abounds with provincial idioms, prolix sentences, overcharged with relatives and tautology; yet the clearness of the sense, and the unconstrained simplicity of the diction, beguile the reader and lead him to pass over the faults without noticing them. That these faults proceeded more from carelessness than from any deficiency in grammatical knowledge, is evident from his writings on language and grammar. Impatient of interference, he rarely admitted of advice, but prosecuted his labours by himself. Of a lively fancy, he was warm in his friendships, and warm, sometimes bitter, in his resentments; but, if the ardour of his sentiments occasionally led him into error, his own candour soon corrected it; and when he thought he had received an injury, he made a maxim of avoiding to mention the author of it, lest his resentment should lead him to unjust accusations. The sense he entertained of the general meanness of avaricious characters, caused him to hold in rather too great contempt those who devote the whole of their attention to the improvement of their fortunes. In his younger days, he was handsome in his person, of middle stature, and robust constitution. Extremely moderate in his living, the country exercise animated his countenance with the glow of health; but the overstrained exertion of his mental powers afterwards

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impaired his health, ultimately wasted his faculties, and brought on the premature effects of old age. Many instances of inventive powers appear in his works: we shall here only notice a mode of draining swampy grounds by tapping, first invented by him, and published in 1776 in his *Essays on Agriculture*. Mr. Elkington having discovered the same method twenty years afterwards, a reward of 1000*l.* was voted to him by Parliament for that invention. In the knowledge of the fine arts he bore a respectable rank, as also appears by his writings, one of the most remarkable of which, is an *Essay on Grecian and Gothic Architecture, &c.* He had a fine taste for gardening and rural scenery. An early example of this appeared in the laying out of the grounds about his residence, wherein he combined elegance with utility; a thing till of late seldom thought of in the contrivance of farm homesteads, especially in the north of Scotland. He had, as might be supposed from the general tenor of his pursuits, a particular turn for natural philosophy, or the investigation of physical causes and effects. As an example of his reasoning on this head, we may point out a paper in the first edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, published in July 1773, before the return of Cook from his first voyage, wherein he predicts the result of one of that navigator's enquiries, by pointing out from what was known of the trade-winds and monsoons, that there could not exist an extensive tract of land besides those already known in any other part of the southern hemisphere than that wherein New Holland was afterwards found to be situated. Of Dr. Anderson's numerous family only five sons have survived him, three of whom are settled in this metropolis, and two in India, and one daughter, already a widow, with five children. She was married in 1800 to the late Mr. Benjamin Outram, of Derbyshire, who died in 1805, in the prime of his life—a man of uncommon worth and talents, whose works as an engineer will remain lasting testimonies of his great and inventive genius. Dr. Anderson published a great number of eminent works. He was also the author of several articles for the *Encyclop. Brit.* 1st vol. Edin. among which are, under the heads Dictionary, winds and monsoons, language, sound. He contributed numerous essays, under a variety of signatures, in the early part of the *Edin. Weekly Mag.* the principal of which were, *Agricola*, *Timoleon*, *Germanicus*, *Cimon*, *Scoto Britannus*, *E. Aberdeen*, *Henry Plain*, *Impartial*, a Scot. He reviewed the subject of agriculture for the *Monthly Review* for several years. We understand he has left behind him several unpublished manuscripts, one in particular, *An Address to the People of Scotland*: this was intended to be the last thing he should ever publish: there are only 17 pages of this work written, which are on the subject of the poor laws.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

•• Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MARRIED.] At Newcastle, Captain Rickenbough, of the Cornwall militia, to Miss Irvin.

At Stockton, Jonathan Hutchinson, esq. to Miss Mary Sarah Stewart.

At Durham, Mr. John Bendeley, to Miss Charlotte Fielding.

At Houghton-le-Spring, William Maude, esq. eldest son of Jacob M. esq. of Sunnyside-house, to Miss Hannah Isabella Wilkinson, daughter of Thomas W. esq.

At Newcastle, Mr. Benjamin Atkinson, of Stockton, to Miss Margaret Clapham.—Mr. George Wardle, to Miss Reed, only daughter of Mr. Alexander R. of the Leazes.

Died.] At Wickham, Miss Anne White, 29.

At New Greenwich, near Gateshead, Miss Hawks, daughter of William H. esq.

At Bishopwearmouth, Robert Hayton, esq. ship-owner, 44.—Mrs. Martha Read, of Brookland, Kent, 56.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Laidman, 21.

At Alnwick, Nathaniel Davison, esq. formerly his Majesty's Consul at Nice and Algiers. In early life, he was a companion in his travels of the celebrated Wortley Montague.

At Sunderland, Edward Wylam, esq. 41.—Mrs. Frost, wife of Mr. Richard F. 42.

At Durham, Mr. Robert Thomas, mason.—Mr. James Gilroy, 72.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Dixon, 86.—Miss J. S. Mc Murdo, only daughter of Colonel Mc Murdo.—Mr. Matthew Hall.—Mr. William Graham, 82.

At Berwick, Mr. Samuel Laws, 36.

At Buck-heads, near Barnard-castle, Mrs. Anthony Hutton, 90.

At North Shields, Mr. William Graham, ship-owner, 82.

At Little Benton, Miss Jenima Begge, 21.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A very praiseworthy and philanthropic institution has been just commenced by the ladies of Kendal, for the relief of the sick poor in that town, where they undertake to visit the families in each ward, personally, and grant them such relief as they most stand in need of.—The visitors are determined to pay particular attention, and make reports of the domestic, moral, and religious conduct of the applicants.

Married.] At Penrith, Mr. Cuthbert

Laws, of the Black Lion Inn, to Miss Mary Graham.

At St. Bees, C. Williamson, esq. of Ashley Grove, near Egremont, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late John Frissel, esq. of the Isle of Man.

Died.] At Carlisle, Joseph Hodgson, esq. formerly deputy clerk of the peace for the county, 42.—Miss Elizabeth Jackson.—Mr. John Hetherington, 28.—Miss Mary Armstrong, 24.—Mr. James Harkness, 58.—Mr. Thomas Lawson, 73.

At Houghton, Mr. Peter Heslop, 85.

At Beaumont, Mrs. Faulder.

At Maryport, Mrs. Watson, wife of Mr. Timothy W. 70.

At Humphrey Close, near Armthwaite, Mrs. Slack, 84.

At Cawthwaite, Mrs. Hope.

At Whitehaven, Miss Hodgson, daughter of Capt. H.—Mrs. Fisher.—Mr. George Johnson.—Mr. John Richardson, 32.—Mr. Ellis Nutter, 62.

At Penrith, Mrs. Simpson, 67.

At Eskatt, in Ennerdale, Mr. Henry Westray, junior, 30.

At Preston Patrick, near Kendal, Mrs. Isabella Smithson, 68.

At Breckhowbank, Mr. Thomas Palmer.

At Wigton, Miss Stockdale.—Mr. John Monkhouse.

At Shap, Westmoreland, Mr. Kilvington, of the King's Arms Inn.

At Fuldean, Mrs. Yule, 84.

YORKSHIRE.

Workmen have commenced pulling down the theatre at Hull, and a new one is to be erected on the same place. It is to be built in a circular form, with three tier of boxes on each side, and two in front; with lobbies, &c. upon the plan of the London theatres. It is supposed the pit will accommodate three times as many persons as that of the present: and the other parts of the theatre will be proportionably enlarged.

A spirit of improvement prevails to a considerable extent, both in York, the ancient metropolis of the county, and in many of the principal towns, particularly in the West Riding. At Wakefield and Pontefract some very handsome erections for the transaction of public business, are at present in a state of considerable progress. In Leeds, much has been done within a few years, and much more is intended to be done, with all convenient dispatch.

dispatch. In the city of York it has been determined to obt in an act, to widen and render more commodious Ouse and Foss bridges, and the avenues leading thereto; and in order to prevent the necessity of a foot toll being imposed to defray the expence of the projected improvement, a voluntary subscription has been entered into, from the published list of which we select the following munificent subscriptions. The corporation, 2000l. Sir M. M. Sykes, 1000l. Earl Fitzwilliam, 500l. Messrs Raper, Swan, and Co. 500l.

Married.] At Sheffield, Henry Garrett Key, esq. of London, to Miss Tudor, third daughter of the late Henry T. esq.

At Cottingham, Ellis Owen Cunliffe, esq. of Addingham, near Otley, to Miss Ewbank, only daughter of William Kay, esq.

At Aldborough, John Tindall, esq. of Scarborough, to Miss Alice Terry, daughter of the late Mr. Leonard T. of York.

At Doncaster, the Rev. S. Hodson, rector of Thrapston, Northamptonshire, to Mrs. Fenwick, of Bywell, Northumberland.

At Hemsworth, James William Morrison, esq. of his Majesty's mint, to Miss Simpson, only daughter of the Rev. John S.

At Wakefield, William Turner, esq. of Kilnhurst, to Sophia, third daughter of the late John Foljambe, esq. of Rotherham.

Died.] At Buildon, near Bradford, William Holden, esq. 71.

At Sheffield, John Kenyon, esq.—Mrs. Mary Needham, 81.

At Fusby Hall, William Marwood, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the North Riding, 66.

At Otley, aged 71, Mrs. Wilson, relict of the late Henry Wilson, M. A. vicar of Otley, and rector of Slaidburn—Francis Winn, esq. of Richmond, banker; he was thrown from his horse when hunting, and killed on the spot.

At Horsforth, Mary Airtou, 105.—Same day, Sarah Dean, of the same place, aged 102.

At Wadworth, near Doncaster, Mrs. Dixon, wife of the Rev. Henry D. vicar of the former place.

At Kelmer Grange, Thirsk, Miss Sarah Sadler, 25.

At Manton, Mr. John Acomb, of Leeds, 28.

At Fulford, Thomas Harrison, esq.

At Hesse, in the workhouse, Mary Owthorp, 106.

At Scarborough, Mrs. Reed, wife of Mr. William R. ship-owner, and daughter of the late John Hugall, esq. 24.

At Hull, Mrs. Martha Atkinson, wife of Captain A. 49.—Mrs. Overend, 77.—Miss Caroline King.—Mr. William Simpson, jun. 23.—Mr. Joshua Overend, merchant, son of Mrs. O. mentioned above, 49.—Mrs. Snowden, 33.—Mrs. Bell, 75.

At Sheriff Hutton, Mr. James Sowerby, schoolmaster, 75.

At Calico Hall, Halifax, the Rev. Edward Prescott, vicar of Long Preston.

At Bradford, Mr. John Fawthrop, 101.

At Eserick, Mr. Clark, agent to Richard Thompson, esq. 76. He was a man of strict integrity and indefatigable industry: a character throughout his whole life totally unimpeachable, universally acknowledged an inestimable friend to the industrious farmer, whose interest, as well as that of his employers, was the principle which led him to the popular esteem he always enjoyed.

At York, Mrs. Dorothy Daile.—Mr. John Severs.—Mrs. Whip, 70.—Mrs. Anderson.—Mr. John Terry, surgeon and apothecary, and a member of the common-council, 62.

At Leeds, Mr. Charles Boynton.—Miss Wainwright.—Mr. Thomas Hargreave, 23.—Mrs. Turner.—Mr. Samuel Constantine.—Miss Rayner, eldest daughter of Mr. John R. merchant, 16.

At Cherry-tree Hill, near Sheffield, Mrs. John Wainwright, 96.

At Hemsworth, near Pontefract, Mrs. Valians, relict of W. V. esq.

At Leavy Greave, Alexander Goodman, esq. of Sheffield.

At Ripon, aged 87, Samuel Coates, esq. senior alderman and father of that corporation, and a partner in the Ripon and Nedsdale bank. He was in business for more than half a century, and whose industry and integrity through life, have seldom been excelled; yielding to himself prosperity and happiness, and affording to mankind an example the most worthy of imitation. He was a good townsman, being ever ready to contribute liberally towards whatever was considered for the public good, or benefit of his neighbours, and to assist the industrious poor whenever they applied to him for aid. He lived useful to mankind, and has died a credit to his family and name.

LANCASHIRE.

The important communication between the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury canal, and the Old River navigation, opposite the Sugarhouse, in Manchester, is now complete; so that goods and merchandize of every description may be conveyed at a cheap and easy rate, between the towns of Bolton and Bury, Manchester, Warrington, Liverpool, and parts adjacent.

Married.] At Liverpool, Broome Witts, esq. of Champion Hill, Surry, to Miss Jane Lake, daughter of William Charles L. esq.

Died.] At Chorley, Mr. John Higginson, 93.

At Wavertree, Roger Newton Dale, esq. of Liverpool, banker, 33.

At Dunham, Mrs. Boardman.

At Prescot, Mr. James Titherington, 69.—The Rev. Thomas Messenger, curate of Oveston,

Overton, near Lancaster. Returning home he was drowned in the river Lune, opposite St. George's Quay. Owing to the darkness of the night, he mistook the road from the end of Butt's-lane, leading from Sketon, and walked into the river (the tide being flowing) and was distinctly heard by several persons upon the quay, calling out for help; but from the extreme darkness of the evening, and no person being near with a boat, no assistance could be given.

At Manchester, Mrs. Vigor, relict of Allen V. esq.—Mrs. Holland.

At Rochdale, George Thomas Balguy Drake, esq., an officer in the Hereford militia, and son of Thomas Drake, D.D. vicar of that parish.

At Liverpool, Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Billings, printer of the Liverpool Advertiser, 29.—Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. John Coggle.—Mrs. Bowden—John, the youngest son of the late Thomas Hardy, esq.—Mary, only daughter of Mr. Thomas Dean, 18.—Mrs. Riddiough, of the Royal Hotel—Miss Mattingley, daughter of the late Dr. M.—Mr. Day, schoolmaster, 23.—Mr. Thomas Kirk, 25.—Mrs. Eccles, 70. Mrs. Cotton, 27.—Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. Henry Hope.

At Ulverston, Mrs. Woodsworth, relict of Richard W. esq. collector of the customs, Whitehaven, 72.

At Lancaster, Roger Parkinson, M.D. 35.—Mr. George Remington.

At Street Gate, Little Hulton, Mr. Richard Jones, 72. A man of unaffected simplicity of manners, hospitable, humane, and friendly; he was a great lover of agricultural improvements, and though almost without the first elements of science, he brought the practice of artificially flooding land to a state of the greatest perfection. He has left behind him several valuable premiums conferred upon him by the Agricultural Society, of which he was a member: and, what is of still greater value in the estimation of his friends and relations, he has left behind him the character of an honest man.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Sandbach, Thomas Watte-
worth, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Lowndes.

At Breerton, Mr. William Jepson, to Miss Bailey.

Died.] At the Moor, Mrs. Byrom, relict of Mr. Henry B. 78.

At Nantwich, Mr. James Pass.

At Pank-hall, near Stockport, Sarah, wife of John Phillips, esq. only surviving daughter of the late John Leigh, esq. of Oughtrington-hall, 66.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Ashover, Mr. Thomas Taylor, of London, to Miss Saxton, of Leawood.

At Derby, Mr. Samuel Storer, of Weston-upon-Trent, to Miss Ann Harpham, of Darley.—Mr. Robert Adams, to Miss Mary Dixon,

of the Royal Oak Inn.—At the same time, Mr. Thomas Adams, (brother to the above) to Miss Charlotte Dixon, younger sister of the above lady.

At Pen ridge, Mr. John Lowe, of Lee, to Miss Mary Norman, of White Lees.

Died.] The Rev. Edward Sacheverell Wil-
mot, rector of Kirk Langley, 42.

At Hall Fields, near Ashborne, Mr. John Latham, many years high constable of the Hundred of Wicksworth, 82.

At Boyston, Mr. John Adams.

At Ashborne, Mr. Davenport.

At Etwall, aged 56, the Rev. Joseph Turner, who had been master of the corporation of Etwall and Repton, 23 years.

At Doveridge, Mr. Samuel Turner, school-
master.

At Derby, Mr. Edward Beardsley, 55.

At Drakelow, Elizabeth Augusta, third daughter of the late Sir N. B. Gresley, bart.

At Whitwell, Mary, the wife of the Rev. David Holt, rector of Kilvington, Nottinghamshire.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Workop, Mr. John Hewson, of Tickhill, to Miss Hydes.

At Mansfield, Mr. W. Smith, of Newark, to Miss Susan Glazier.

Died.] At Southwell, Mr. Jones, of the Saracen's Head Inn.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Barrow, wife of Richard Sutton B. gent.—Mrs. Martha Pearson, 80.

At Newark, Mrs. Mary Pocklington. In her the poor have lost a valuable friend, and the various benevolent institutions in the neighbourhood a liberal contributor.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

During a violent gale of wind, the rookery on the lawn, near the house of M. N. Gruburn, esq. in the town of Barton-upon-Humber, was lately blown down with a tremendous crash, to the great regret of numerous admirers.—The rookery was rendered extraordinary by being confined within the limits of a single ash, which is supposed to have stood for a couple centuries, and has been the birth-place of thousands of its feathered inhabitants. The number of nests within the branches of the tree, has for the last fifty years averaged about a hundred. Since its fall, the tree has been measured, and is found to contain upwards of three hundred cubic feet of sound timber; the bole alone measuring twenty-two feet and a half in length by ten feet in girth. It is now about thirty years since it was first observed to begin to decay at the top, and a covering of lead, which was applied to keep off the wet from the bole of the tree, is supposed to have contributed greatly to its preservation since that period.

Married.] At Louth, Mr. Tyson, oldest surgeon to the dispensary at that place, to Miss Diana Uvedale, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. U. rector of Langton.

At Boston, Mr. Henry Clark, only son of Henry

Henry C. esq. merchant to Miss Elizabeth Claydon, daughter of Bartholomew C. esq. banker.

At Bradley, near Grimsby, Theophilus Harneis, esq. jun. of Hawerby, to Miss Nicholson.

At Bourn, William Hyde Monday, esq. of the Crescent, Bedford-square, London, to Miss Thorpe.

Died.] At Brigg, John Johnson, 106.

At Barrow, near Burton, Mrs. England.

At Aukborough, Susannah, eldest daughter of Mr. Theophilus Hill, 28.

At Burton-on-Humber, Mr. James Grimsby, 76.—Mr. Edward Breton, of the White Swan Inn.

At Stockwith, Mr. J. Madan, 83.

At Louth, Mr. Samuel Hughson, surveyor of the taxes.—Mr. Joseph Wilcockson, 65.—Mrs. Catherine Reynolds, 81.—Mrs. Elizabeth Sissons, 72.—Mrs. Hodgson, 79.—Mr. Christopher Arliss.

At Boston, Miss Mewburn, eldest daughter of Francis M. esq. of Whitby, Yorkshire, 19.

At Stamford, Mrs. Woodroffe.

* At Lincoln, Mr. Thomas Rose, 46.—Miss Hall, only daughter of the late Mr. John H. merchant, 16.

At Raithby, near Spilsby, Mrs. Rishworth.

At Custor, Mrs. Swan, 77.

At Earlsthorpe, where he had been parish-clerk, 57 years, Mr. William Wray, 82. He was never known to be absent from his duty except one day through sickness.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, the Rev. Robert Williams, of Worthen, Shropshire, to Anna Maria, daughter of the late Rev. J. Williams.—Mr. John Stephens, of London, to Miss Mary M. Dumelow.

At Barkby, Mr. William Hobson, of Stretton, to Miss Lewin.

At Loughton, Mr. Coulston, to Miss Carter.

At Appleby, Mr. Geatman, of Pessell Pitts, Staffordshire, to Miss Foster.

At Hungerton, Mr. George Eaglesfield, to Miss Ann Walton, of Sheepy Magna.

At Whitstone, Mr. James Martin, to Miss Kenny.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Elverson, 65.—Mrs. Mary Jackson, 83.—Mrs. Darby, wife of Mr. Joseph D. and eldest daughter of Robert Dale, esq. of Ashborne, Derbyshire.

At Countesthorpe, Mrs. Clowes.

At Billesdon, Mrs. Humphrey.

At Enderby, Mrs. E. Freer, 64.

At Wigsten, Mrs. Goodrich.

At Syston, Mrs. Moore, 76.

At Shilton, Thomas Cooper, gent. 76.

At Oadby, Mr. Swinfen.

At Swebston, Mr. Thomas Thompson, of Swebston.

At Ashby de la Zouch, Mr. Martin Farnell, 17.

At Pailton, Miss Eliza Ariss, 29.—The dreadful effects of consumption have been in

no case more severely felt than in this family; the surviving parent having followed to the grave his wife and nine of his children, victims to that fatal disorder.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Colton, Mr. Smith, of Blithbury, to Miss Miller, of Colton Hall.

At Tamworth, Mr. Thomas Lane, of Burntwood, to Miss Elizabeth Bindley, daughter of Mr. Thomas B. of the former place.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. William Hyrons, of Great Barr, to Miss Seaville, of the former place.

At Stoke-upon-Trent, Mr. Pepper, to Mrs. Colclough, both of Newcastle-under-Lyme.—Mr. William Bradbury, of Tunstall, to Miss Ann Redfern.

Died.] At Hanley, in the Staffordshire Potteries, Mrs. Shorthose, 66.

At Hundsworth, Miss Margaret Hudleston, daughter of the Rev. Wilfred H. 16.

At Hansacre, near Litchfield, Mr. Samuel Harvey. He was returning from a friend's house, where he had spent the day, when he unfortunately fell into the canal, and was drowned. It is a remarkable circumstance, that, about six months since, the sister of the person with whom he had spent his last hours, was found drowned in the same place.

At Walton, near Stafford, Mr. Edward Harding.

At Stafford, Mr. Jabez Barnes.

At Burslem, Miss Ann Marsh, 27.—Mrs. Bagnall, of the Leopard Inn.

At Newcastle-under-Lyme, Robert Griffin, esq. of New mill.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Henry A. Helm, eldest son of Joseph H. esq. of Boughton Hall, Worcestershire, to Miss Platt.

Died.] At Birmingham, Miss Ann Finch, eldest daughter of Mr. William F. and granddaughter of the late Dr. Priestley, 20. In the performance of the relative and social duties, she was affectionate, tender, and exemplary. Her friends will long remember the elegance of her manners, and the vivacity of her disposition. Her virtues were mild, amiable, and unassuming; and whilst her early death affords a striking instance of the uncertainty of life, the recollection of her pure and estimable qualities, may afford an example to the young, and will embalm her memory. Mrs. Peart, wife of Mr. P. bookseller.—Mr. John Allen, 70.—Mr. John Latham, 43.—Mrs. Rilan, relict of the Rev. Mr. R. rector of Sutton, Coldfield.—Mr. W. Brown.—Mrs. Smith.

At Coventry, Mr. James Grimes.—Mrs. Lewis.—Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, 85.—Mrs. Mary Stanton, 82.

At Altherstone upon Stour, Mrs. Kenwick, sister of the late Rev. Dr. K. 71.

At Harbone, Mr. Westwood.

At Wasperton, Miss Ellen Archer.

At Barton on the Heath, Mr. Wells Brain.

At Henley in Arden, Miss Gaches, niece of the late Rev. Dr. G.

SHROPSHIRE.

At a meeting of the barge-owners and others, held at Atcham, for the purpose of promoting the improvement of the Severn Navigation, it was determined to apply to parliament for an act for making a Horse Towing-path from Coalbrook-dale to Shrewsbury; a subscription was opened, and nearly the whole of the shares disposed of before the meeting broke up.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, George Chadwick, esq. of Rochdale, Lancashire, to Miss H. Cooper, daughter of N. C. esq. of Dinthill.

At Wigmore, Mr. W. Childe, to Miss Prince, daughter of J. P. esq. of Brinsop.

Died.] At Lydbury North, Mrs. Wilson, 107.

At Caughiey, near Bridgnorth, Thomas Turner, esq. one of the justices of the peace for the county.

At Oswestry, Mrs. Jones.—Mr. Langley, of the Golden Lion inn.

At Bishop's Castle, Mrs. Gwilliam, 101.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Lord.—Mr. Humphreys.—Mrs. Hannah Scoitock, schoolmistress.—Mr. S. Bentley.

At Hinton, near Whitchurch, Mrs. Walton.

At Broseley, Mrs. Pritchard, wife of Mr. P. attorney, 43.

At Ludlow, Mr. Benjamin Thomas.

At Nesscliff, Mr. Lloyd.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Bateman.—Mrs. Susannah Pritchett.

At Newport, Mr. Smith.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Arthur Jepson, esq. of the Monmouth and Brecon militia, to Miss Matilda Clarke, daughter of Mr. Jeremiah C.

At Blockley, Mr. John Phillips, of Bicester, to Miss Phillips, of Ditchford.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Jones.

At Waresley House, John Baker, esq.

At Evesham, H. Goore, esq. senior alderman of that borough.

At Ombersley, Mr. Tracey.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A Horse Towing path on the banks of the river Wye, at Hereford, has met with general approbation, and is likely to be carried into execution. Application is now making to parliament to sanction the measure, which, it is expected will secure a more regular supply of coal for that city and county, and possibly will reduce the price of that article.

Died.] At Donnington, M^s. Jenkin, wife of the Rev. Jenkin J. rector of that place.

At Hereford, Mr. Holt.

At Leominster, Mrs. Duppa, widow of William D. esq.

At Ross, Mrs. Flack, the last surviving grandchild of Vanderford Kyrle, esq. kinsman and heir to the celebrated Man of Ross, 76.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Dymock, Mr. Wm. Baylis,

of Deerhurst, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. E. Jones.

At Arlingham, Mr. G. J. Cottrill, of Bristol, to Miss Eliz. Carter, third daughter of Mr. Henry C.

Died.] At Cheltenham, Mrs. Boswell, relict of John B. esq. of Ballegony, Wicklow, Ireland, and sister of the late Earl of Bellamont.

At Berkeley, Mrs. Cowley.—Miss Marklove, youngest daughter of the late John M. esq.

At Minchinhampton, Mr. Richard Pimm.

At Wickwar, Miss Williams, daughter of the Rev. Mr. W.

At Tewkesbury, Miss Mines, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Francis M. 19.—Samuel Trueman, esq. attorney.

At Cold Bath Cottage, Cheltenham, Mr. J. H. T. Potter, 57.

At Gloucester, Mr. Charles Pugh.

At Tetbury, Mr. Nathaniel Overbury, 56.

At Stone, near Berkeley, Mrs. Taylor, widow of Arthur T. esq. late of Thornbury.

At Middle Mill, Mr. William Cullimore.

At Eastwood, near Thornbury, Mr. Thomas Collins.

OXFORDSHIRE.

About half past eleven o'clock, on the night of Friday the 3d of March, the great quadrangle of Christ Church College, Oxford, was discovered to be on fire. This accident is supposed to have originated from some sparks communicating to a beam which ran across the chimney. The alarm was immediately given by the sounding of the Great Tom bell, and in the space of an hour most of the engines in Oxford were assembled. The conflagration was awful, resisting for a long time the attacks of the numerous engines that were brought into play, consuming in a few hours the greatest part of the south-east angle, and threatening with destruction the most magnificent room of the kind in England. Fortunately, however, the night was calm, and there was a plentiful supply of water, otherwise it would have been impossible to have preserved the Hall from the ravages of the fire.—About five o'clock on Saturday morning the flames were diminished, but not until past seven were they entirely extinguished. The estimate of the loss is 12,000*l*. The principal sufferer is Dr. White, canon of Christ Church, and Hebrew professor; the whole of whose furniture and library (including several valuable oriental MSS.) were entirely consumed.

During this conflagration, another fire broke out at Mr. Hoegkin's, Lee Farm, in this county. It burst out in a hen-roost, in a spacious farm-yard, and communicated to the stables, over which a man and a boy were sleeping, who were both burnt. About 20 head of cattle were also destroyed, together with several ricks of corn and hay, but the dwelling-house was preserved.

Married.]

Married.] At Witney, Mr. John Dix, to Miss Jane Wright.

At Chartleton, Mr. John Phillips, of Enstone, to Miss Davis, of Chartleton Hill.

Died.] At Williamscoot, near Banbury, John Loveday, D.C.L. a magistrate for this county, 66.

At Oxford, Mrs. Mary Buckland, 82.—Mrs. S. Newman, 77.—Mr. William Brewster, 46.

At Headington, Mrs. Mary Carter, wife of Mr. C. wheelwright.

At Woodstock, Mr. Richard M. Cross, ensign in the Woodstock volunteers, 25.

At Bicester, Mr. Thomas Westcar, an eminent farmer and grazier of Woolaston, 62.

At Hill House, near Sculden, Mr. Thomas Westcar, first cousin to the preceding, 52.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At Aylesbury, Henry Berkeley, the only son of Mr. J. Parker, of Bolton, Lancashire.—Mrs. Deil, relict of Mr. Robert D. 49.

At Weston Underwood, Mrs. Roberts, 49.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At East Barnet, James Smith, esq. solicitor, to Jane-Hannah, second daughter of John Holmes, esq. of Battersea.

At Little Wymondley, Mr. J. O. Leach, of London, to Miss Parry, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. P.

Died.] At Sundridge Lodge, Mrs. Sullivan, wife of G. S. esq.

At Hitchen, William Carter, esq. collector of excise.

At Red Heath House, near Watford, Miss J. D. Finch, ninth daughter of J. F. esq. 21.

At Ridge, near Barnet, William Jennings, esq.

At Hertford, Mrs. Tough.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Eyeworth, Mr. J. Mason, of Cambridge, to Miss M. Masters.

Died.] At Sandy Place, Sir Philip Monoux, bart. who served the office of sheriff of the county in 1807.

At Henlow, George Edwards, esq.

At Harrold, Charles Eletsoe, esq. — Mrs. Wordard, wife of the Rev. Mr. W. vicar of that place, 48 — Mrs. Fisher, wife of William F. esq. assistant commissary general to the forces in the eastern district.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Peterborough, Mr. Wright, druggist, to Miss Wright.—Mr. William P. Tyars, of London, to Miss Parnell.

At Northampton, Mr. Short, merchant, of London, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mrs. Mulliner.

At Kettering, Mr. William Bradshaw, to Miss Phillips.

At Blakesly, Mr. J. B. Moore, of Nottingham, to Miss Catherine Harris.

Died.] At Kettering, Mr. Henry Sumpter, 88.

At Northampton, Mr. Boone, 74.—Mr. Sharpe, 76.—Mr. T. Walker, inspector of

hides and skins.—Mr. George Marshall, lieutenant in the royal navy.

At Brackley, Mrs. Tuckey.

At Peterborough, Mr. John Jeffery, of the Angel inn, 49.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At St. Ives, Mr. James Chadwell, 39.

At Huntingdon, Mr. William Dawes, 61.

At Conington, Mr. Charles Mackness.

At Sawtry, Mrs. Saunders, mother of the late Rev. Mr. S. of Sawtry All Saints, 85.

At Kimbolton, aged 66, Neville Tomlinson, esq. a man whose great natural abilities were deservedly esteemed; and whose constant benevolence and charity proved the goodness of his heart; a true friend to his country and the avowed enemy to fraud and imposition. He was one of the deputy lieutenants for the county, and lately a captain in the Huntingdonshire volunteers.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The late Rev. James Davie, vicar of Standground, Hunts, has bequeathed to Emanuel-college (of which society he was formerly a fellow) 1500*l.* stock in the 4 per cent. consols, and 2000*l.* in the 3 per cent. the interest of which he has directed shall be applied as an augmentation to the Mastership. He has also bequeathed to the Governors of Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, 200*l.* which he had placed out upon some turnpike securities.

The two gold medals annually given by his Grace the Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, to such bachelors of arts as excel in classical learning, are this year adjudged to Mr. Edward Hall Anderson, and to Mr. John Standly, both of Caius College.

In the year 1791, a considerable sum of money was subscribed for the use of the late Professor Porson, by several of the most distinguished nobility and gentry in this country. The whole sum not having been appropriated to his benefit, a meeting of his friends is shortly to take place, at which a proposal will be submitted to the subscribers, for erecting a monument to his memory, in Trinity College, Cambridge; and also to have engraved a print, from a portrait of him by Hoppner, now in the possession of Dr. Raine, of Charterhouse-square.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Litchfield, jun. to Miss Symonds.—Joseph Fairman, esq. of Thorley Hall, Herts, to Frances, third daughter of Mr. J. Dohede, of Soham Place.

At Wisbeach, Mr. Joseph Beales, of the custom house, London, to Miss Todd.

At Ely, Mr. Charles Middleton, of Upwell, to Miss E. Howes.

At Childerly, Mr. Thomas Francis, to Miss Nicholls.

Died.] At Guyhirn, near Wisbeach, Mr. William Plowright.

At Ormesby, Mrs. Salmon, wife of the Rev. Mr. S.

At Tholomas Grove, near Wisbeach, Mr. Jeremy Grounds.

At

At Cambridge, Mr. Beddon, 25. — Mr. Bird.

At Hapton, Miss Tremlett, daughter of the Rev. Mr. T. 19.

NORFOLK.

At the meeting of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, held at Lynn on the 21st February, the Hon. Col. Fitzroy shewed two excellent Leicester wethers, one a shearling, and the other a two shear. Mr. Money, of Rainham, as usual, brought a two shear. Mr. Coke shewed some Southdown wethers of different ages, and Mr. Hill, of Waterdon, three of the same breed. Some of these sheep were slaughtered, and their weights were as follow :

| <i>Leicesters.</i> | | <i>ft. lb.</i> | |
|---------------------------|---------|----------------|----|
| Col. Fitzroy's two shear, | Carcase | 8 | 4 |
| | Fat | 0 | 13 |
| Mr. Money's two-shear | Carcase | 8 | 3 |
| | Fat | 1 | 0 |
| <i>Southdowns.</i> | | | |
| Mr. Coke's three-shear, | Carcase | 9 | 1 |
| | Fat | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Coke's shearling | Carcase | 6 | 3 |
| | Fat | 1 | 1 |

Col. Fitzroy's bailiff shewed a beautiful white pig, of a Suffolk breed, about half a year old, which was slaughtered. Mr. Foulger, of Burnham, exhibited the model of a portable barn, by which he calculates that in a stack forty yards long, at the distance of half a mile from the farm yard, there is a saving of 26l. 5s. in the removing and waste of corn, and the carrying out of the manure, and further considerable sums in the building of field barns. There is at present a portable barn to be seen upon the king's farm, at Windsor, which was introduced by Mr. Pearce, and taken from one used at Heyden upon Mr. Bulwer's farm. Mr. Pearce has given a drawing of this barn in his Report of the Agriculture of Berkshire. A few alterations were made in the premiums hitherto offered; and it was agreed to offer a premium for the destruction of wood-pigeons; likewise to assist the fund for opposing the combination of the corn-merchants. After the business of the society had been transacted, the members dined together at the Duke's Head. On the health of Colonel Cunningham being drank, Mr. Coke took occasion to recommend the proposals of that gentleman for purchasing Scotch and other cattle by commission, as the most sure means of obtaining the pure breed of the respective kinds of stock, which he thought had been of late years too little attended to; and the Colonel's terms he conceived to be very moderate, as he only required 10s. 6d. each for the larger sorts, and 5s. for the smaller High-landers—a sum considered very reasonable for the advantages to be derived from his acknowledged judgment in the selection of stock, which now were generally culled over before the drovers reached this county.—He also took occasion to recommend some yellow turnip-seed received from Colonel Graham, of Scotland, which grew almost entirely beneath the surface of the earth, and

would stand the severest weather, being superior to the Swedish, as he had proved by sixteen acres sowed in his plantations this year, which were not injured by the bite of hares or rabbits.—He said he should transplant a sufficient quantity to give seed to his numerous agricultural friends.

Married.] At Felthwell, the Rev. William Newcome, rector of Edburton, Sussex, and eldest son of the late Primate of Ireland, to Catharine, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Cyril Clough.

At Wells, Justin Mac Carthy, esq. of Treleigh, near Hereford, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Haycock.

At Norwich, Captain John Thompson, to Miss Dybell, both of Yarmouth.

At Ormesby, St. Michael, the Rev. George Lucas, rector of Catfield, to Mrs. Montague, relict of the late George M. esq.

Died.] At Bungay, Mr. Samuel Prentice, 50.

At Diss, Mrs. Eaton, 74.

At Briston, Mrs. Woodstock, 35.

At Norwich, Mr. William Fitt, 41.—Mrs. Browne, 81.—Mr. Timothy Keymer, 45.—Mr. Charles Steward, 56.—William Columbus Youngs, esq. 32, Lieutenant in the 24th regiment of dragoons. During thirteen years hard service in the East Indies, he was in every engagement with the enemy, and led on by his gallant commander, the late Lord Lake, at the battle of Delhi, his valour was conspicuous, and he was dangerously wounded, and had his thigh dreadfully shattered. Since his return to England, two years ago, Lieut. Youngs, by his activity, has obtained many fine recruits; and his conduct, as a soldier and a gentleman, will long endear his memory to his afflicted relatives and friends.—Mrs. J. Copeman, 85.—Mrs. Woodcock, 35.—Mr. William Beavor, 58.—Mr. Richard Foulsham, 49.—Miss Hannah Sly, 23.—Henry Palmer Watts, esq. of Horstead, 72.

At Lynn, Captain Baxter, of the Fountain.

At Reepham, Mrs. Elizabeth George, 67.

At Swaffham, Miss Wright, sister of Mr. W. solicitor.

Mr. Robert Kidall, junior, 26.

At Wells, John Hill, esq. 77.

At Rackheath, Mr. John Davy, 72.

At Barningham, Mr. John Barnes, 72.

At Westacre, Mr. James Lift, thirty-six years steward to Anthony Hamond, esq. 65.

SUFFOLK.

Died.] At Northwood Place, the Rev. T. W. Temple, D.D. rector of Lindley, 75. He was formerly of Benet College, Cambridge, B.A. 1757, M.A. 1760, B.D. 1768, D.D. 1792.

At Linstead, Mr. Robert Denny. His character was very singular, as he scarcely allowed himself the common necessities of life, though he died worth upwards of 15,000l.

At Shadbrook, Mr. Robert Garrod, 72.

At

At Bury, Mrs. Steele, who during great part of a long life, kept a school for the education of females in that town, but had retired for several years, 83.—Mr. Thomas Rowland, 84. He was a pensioner of Chelsea College, and had served in the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Preston-pans.—Mr. Manning, of Tollgate inn.—Mr. Baldry, 50.—Mrs. Frost.

At Hoxne Hall, the lady of Sir Thomas Haselrigge. She retired to bed at night in as good health as usual, and expired about three o'clock next morning.

Miss S. Tweed, eldest daughter of the Rev. Joseph T. rector of Capel.

At Swilland, John Bedwell, gent. 25.

At Long Melford, Mrs. Richardson, wife of Thomas R. esq. 76.

At Beccles, Mrs. Holmes, 82.

At Ipswich, Mr. Thomas Bentley.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. Sharp, wife of Mr. S. surgeon.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. William Bush, of Orsett, to Miss Fordham.

Died.] At Colchester, Mrs. Dudley.—Miss Hannah Hunt.

At Little Buddow Hall, Mr. Thomas Taylor.

At Halsted, Mrs. Hannah Edward, relict of Peter E. esq. 77.

At Little Stambridge, Mr. James Davies.

At Maldon, Mr. John Edwick, 74.

At Brentwood, Mr. Needham.

At Borley, Miss Susannah Noker, 19.

KENT.

Died.] At Great Lodge, near Tunbridge Wells, Mr. James Stephens.

At Eythorn, the Rev. Philip Papillon, rector of that parish, and vicar of Tunbridge.

At Troy-Down, Rochester, the lady of Captain A. Anderson, of the royal marines.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Tyrrell, 68.—Miss Brooke.—Mr. T. Watson, many years keeper of the county gaol, 73.

At Sheerness, Mr. Richard Young, many years chief warden of the Gun wharf office of ordnance at that place, 84.—Mr. Gover, many years anchor-stock maker in his Majesty's dock-yard, 65.—Miss Beale, daughter of Mr. B. of the dock-yard.—Mr. Wood, 33.

At Canterbury, Miss Partridge.—Mrs. Wright, 64.

At Tenterden, Miss Judith Sawyer, daughter of John S. esq.—Mrs. Jeffery, 82.

At Beckingham, George William Dickes, esq. secretary to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and principal Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Court, Canterbury. To the duties of his office he paid the most exemplary attention, and conducted himself with such singular propriety, as to possess not only the peculiar regard of his grace, but also the friendship and esteem of every clergyman in the diocese; uniting in his person the highest principles of honour, with the manners of a perfect gentleman.

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At Herne, Mary, daughter of Mr. Thomas Ridout, surgeon, 16.

At Challock, Mr. Nicholas Hayward, 82.

At Deal, Miss Hayman, 19.—Mr. E. W. Chapman, midshipman on board his Majesty's ship *Invincible*, and youngest son of J. C. esq. comptroller of Cowes.

At Ernsworth, Mr. John Painter, jun. architect.

At Henfield, John Gates, esq. 67.

At Faversham, Mr. Stephen Parker, 28.

At Heath Farm, near Canterbury, Miss Susan Simmons.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Sarah Smith, 95.

At Folkstone, Mrs. Chalk, 31.—Mr. Plummer Sandford, 66.

At Margate, Mr. Harwood, 47.

At Dover, Mrs. Clenden, 45.

SURRY

Died.] At Walton, at the Earl of Tankerville's, Lady Augusta Bennet.

At Croydon, in the 90th year of his age, John Partridge, esq. fourth and only surviving son of Henry Partridge, esq. formerly of Buckenham House, in this county. Among other charitable bequests, he has left 100*l.* to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals.

SUSSEX.

The works at the Offham Hill, projected by Mr. Rand, of Lewes, and spiritedly undertaken by George Shiffner, esq. of Combe Place, for supplying the country with chalk and lime, from a new pit opened on the 1st. Jan. 1807, is at length compleated, and will begin working in a few days.—The double tunnels under the turnpike road, through which the inclined plane and iron-rail-roads run, is a strong, massy pile of brick-work, equally calculated to sustain the lateral thrust of the rubble hill, and the heaviest passing or incumbent weight, and is one of the first things of the kind in this part of the kingdom; and from the large quantity of the above articles of the best quality for agricultural and other purposes, with which the country can at all times be supplied, will be found not only of great local, but even of national, importance. The length of the inclined plane is about four hundred feet, on a depression of five feet, running to two perpendiculars to the canal and lime works below. The whole of the machinery, iron waggons, rails, and other gear, was manufactured at the Butterly Works, in Derbyshire, and put together by Mr. Espin, the Butterly Company's superintendant and engineer for the erection of such machinery. One loaded waggon carries one ton and a half at a trip, running down the plane in one minute and a half, and drawing up an empty one. The power of the machinery is equal to a large increasing demand.

Married.] At Yapton Church, Mr. John Rogers, taylor, horse-doctor, and tooth-drawer, aged 60, to Mrs. Ann Stag, widow, aged 84 years. A grandson of the bride gave her away; and her grand-daughter officiated as bride's-maid.

S s

Richard

Richard Hart, esq. of Falmer, to Miss Gibbs, of Itchenor.

At Lewes, Mr. Joseph Langridge, to Miss Merricks.

Died.] At Beauport, at the house of her brother Sir James Bland Burgess, Mrs. Head, wife of J. R. H. esq.

At West Dean, Mrs. Mitchell.

At Brighton, Mrs. Michell, relict of the Rev. Henry M. rector of that parish, 82.—Mrs. Henry Source, of Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square.—William Wade, esq. lately, and for upwards of forty preceding years, master of the ceremonies at that place. Mr. Wade succeeded Mr. Derrick, as master of the ceremonies both there and at Bath, about the year 1767; he resigned the latter more than twenty years since; but continued to preside at the rooms at Brighton, with great credit to himself, and pleasure to the distinguished visitors, till the summer of last year, when, in consequence of his age, being upwards of 80, he resigned in favour of Captain Forth, the present master of the ceremonies.

At the Signal House, near Brighton, Lieut. Pettit, R. N.

At Chichester, Mr. Fleet.

HAMPSHIRE.

During a late storm at Portsmouth, the violence of the wind was such as to blow from off the middle storehouse, in his Majesty's dock-yard, 5 tons, 1 cwt. of lead, in three pieces. One piece weighing about 30 cwt. was carried by the violence of the gale across the road-way, to the distance of 111 feet; one piece, weighing about 40 cwt. was driven to the distance of 112 feet; and the other piece, weighing 31 cwt. dropped in the road-way, at the distance of 75 feet.

Married.] At Heckfield Church, Sir Arthur Paget, K. B. to Lady Augusta Fane, a few hours after her divorce from Lord Boringdon was signed by his Majesty.

At Portsmouth, John Martin, esq. of the Navy Pay Office of that port, to Miss Hickley.—Captain Malbone, of the royal navy, to Miss Lumsdaine.

T. Rogers, esq. of North Hayling, to Miss Rogers, of South Hayling.

At New Alresford, ——— Murray, esq. of the royal marines, to Miss Steele, daughter of R. S. esq.

Died.] At Andover, Dr. John Hemming.

At Fawley, Mr. Nicholas Noyce.

At Southampton, Mrs. Doran, 59.—Mrs. Morris, wife of Charles M. esq.—Mr. John Street, son of Mrs. S. bookseller, 21.

At Plaitford, Mrs. Rose, 84.

At Owslebury, Mr. Smith.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Dennett, wife of James D. esq.

At Portsmouth, of a fever occasioned by fatigue in the retreat of the British army to Corunna, Surgeon M. Gil of the third battalion of royals, 30.—Of a fever caught in attending the sick, J. Lind, esq. surgeon of the forty-third regiment.—Assistant surgeon

Taylor of the rifle corps.—Mr. Howe, formerly of the Quebec Tavern.—Captain Hawker, of the royal navy.—Suddenly, Mr. Hodges, who landed here from Jamaica a few months since. This unfortunate man was educated at King's College, Cambridge; his mind was stored with scholastic knowledge, and, in the early part of his life, he possessed very considerable property, it is believed upwards of 50,000l. But, during his residence in this town he was an object of commiseration and pity, and died of a broken heart, occasioned by misery and want.

At Havant, Mr. Gorton, of the White Hart Inn.

At Answell, Mrs. Whitear.

At Fareham, Mr. White, of the Bugle Inn.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Heytesbury, the Hon. W. Elliot, to Miss A'Court, eldest daughter of Sir W. P. H. A'Court, bart.

At Wilton, A. S. Bradby, of Stratford-toney, to Miss E. Whitmarsh.

At Devizes, Mr. Benjamin Anstice, to Miss Biggs, daughter of the Rev. Mr. B.

Died.] At Salisbury, in her 87th year, Mrs. Foster, widow of the Rev. Mr. F. late rector of Patney, and vicar of Britford, both in this county. She was a woman of great strength of mind, of singular piety and benevolence; beloved and esteemed by all ranks of society; and by the poor of this city and the neighbouring parish of Britford, whose wants she was in the constant habit of relieving, her loss will be long felt and lamented.—Mrs. Newman.

At Britford, Miss Dixon, 27.

At Great Wishford, Mr. Thomas Hinwood, 43.

At Devizes, Mrs. Williams.

At Pyt-house, Miss Emily Ellen Bennett, youngest daughter of John B. esq.

At Whaddon, Mr. William England.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Wasing, Michael Beach Hicks Beach, esq. eldest son of M. Hicks B. esq. M. P. to Caroline Jane, eldest daughter of William Mount, esq. of Wasing House.

At Hurley, George Raylock Rusden, of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, to Anne, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Townsend, rector of Aistrop, Lincolnshire.

Died.] At Newbury, Caroline, eldest daughter of Samuel Slocock, esq. to Miss Davis.

At Abingdon, aged 20, Hannah, the second daughter of William Tomkins, esq. And what adds to the affliction occasioned by this mournful event, on the 15th instant, died also, after a few days illness, Elizabeth, her elder sister, aged 27. "They were lovely in their lives, and in their death they were not divided." Their delight was to do good, their character was generosity and tenderness, and few have been followed to the grave with more sincere and general sorrow. The younger was beloved for her warm affection and

and artless simplicity, and to know and to love her was the same thing; and yet she was but the unfolded blossom of the elder, who possessed a warm affection, united with a most delicate sensibility, and commanded at the same time both your love and your respect. She had an uncommon independance of mind, and yet was most diffident of her own opinion. She was reserved without pride, and modest without affectation. And what is peculiarly calculated to excite the tender feelings of sympathy in the untimely removal of the elder, is, that she, who was soon to have been led to the altar, was unexpectedly followed to the tomb.

At Stitchcomb, Mr. John Tarrant.

At Wantage, Thomas Ansell, esq.

At Maidenhead, Mrs. Adams, 78.

At Binfield, William Mackinnen, esq. of Antigua, a member of his Majesty's council in that island.

At Caversham, Mr. James Pearsall, attorney, of New Windsor, 43.

At Reading, Mr. Edmund Peckover.—Mr. William Line, a journey man cabinet maker, 74. He was employed at the house of Higgs and Ford for 60 years, during which he never was known to absent himself from business a single day, to have had one holiday, or to have been once disguised in liquor.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A very superb building in the Mall at Clifton, distinguished after its opulent proprietor, by the name of the Auriol, is fast approaching to completion. It comprises, an assembly-room, 100 feet long and nearly 50 feet wide, having on the inside 16 columns, 23 feet high, of the Ionic order, supporting a dome 50 feet in diameter and 50 feet above the entablature. On either side the large room are a card and a tea room, each 30 feet square, with coved ceilings in the roof. In the hotel are twelve sitting-rooms, a billiard room, and sixty bed-rooms.

Married. At Clifton, the Rev. Robert Hoare, to Miss Purefoy, daughter of the late William P. esq.

At Bath, the Rev. E. Neale Vansittart, second son of George V. esq. M.P. to Ann, second daughter of Isaac Spooner, esq. of Rimdon, Warwickshire.

At Ferrington, Henry Tripp, esq. to Miss Dean, niece to John D. esq. of Edinworth.

At Bristol, Mr. William Edwards of Newport, Monmouthshire, to Miss E. Edwards, daughter of William E. esq.—Captain Henry Harding, of the Royal Caermarthen Fusileers, to Mrs. Filewood, relict of Captain James F. late of the 23d light dragoons.

Died. At Bristol, Sarah, daughter of the late John Atherton, esq. of Yelton.—Mrs. Aldridge, wife of Richard A. esq.

At Bath, Mr. Charles Fox, formerly a landscape and miniature painter of Bristol. This gentleman will long be remembered by his friends, for his mild and unassuming manners,

and considerable literary attainments. He was born in the year 1749 at Falmouth, at which place he afterwards kept a bookseller's shop. But the greater part of his property being consumed by fire, he was induced to follow the bent of his inclination for the art of landscape and portrait painting. The better to qualify himself for his profession, and to divert his mind from the painful recollection of his misfortune, he accompanied his brother, who was the master of a merchant vessel, in a voyage to the Baltic. Impelled by that enthusiasm which is the characteristic of a superior mind, he made a tour, alone and on foot, through Sweden, Norway, and part of Russia, taking views of the wild and sublime scenery which the Norwegian mountains, the Kol of Sweden and the lakes and forests to the north of the Neva, offer to the eye of the enthusiast of Nature:

Pine cover'd rocks,

And mountain forests of eternal shade,

And glens and vales, on whose green quietness

The lingering eye reposes, and fair lakes

That image the light foliage of the beach.

Soutbey.

Many of Mr. Fox's acquaintance will remember the pleasure they once felt in beholding these beautiful productions of his pencil, and in hearing him read the manuscript account of his travels. He possessed great facility in the acquirement of languages, and pursued with much success the study of oriental literature. His collection of oriental manuscripts, was a considerable one, and his poems of Hafiz, Sadi, Jami, Auvari, Ferdusi, and others: "Phirazi gardens, prodigal of blooms," would fill several volumes. About six years ago, he had prepared two volumes of poems from the Persian for the press. But increasing debility constitution, disqualified him for the labour of publication, and he continued to add to the number of his former translations, until within a short period of his death. In a recent letter to the writer of this, he says, "that the many disagreeables of publication are so very opposite to every inducement of writing, that they cast a damp upon each generous mind, and destroy poetic sentiment. For the hapless author has not only to sustain the shock of caustic illiberality on the one hand, but of talents prostituted to the interests of certain booksellers, who require every thing to be depreciated in which they have no copyright, on the other." It is to this opinion of the dangers of authorship, that we may attribute the circumstance of Mr. Fox having written so much, yet published so little. In 1797, he published a volume of poems, "containing the Complaints, Consolations, and Delights of Achmed Ardebili, a Persian Exile," which was well received. This work evinces vigour of thought, beauty of expression, and elegance of sentiment. The notes afford much information on oriental subjects. In 1792, Mr. Fox married Miss Feniers, the daughter of a Dutch merchant, who survives him. To young

young persons of a literary taste, he was particularly friendly; his fire-side and instructive conversation ever welcomed them. He encouraged them in their pursuits, directed their studies, and relieved their necessities. For several years prior to his decease, he had retired from business, and passed his retirement in the cultivation of that talent for poetry, which he ever valued as the companion of his solitude, the ornament and solace of active life. His heart was warm and benevolent, his conduct virtuous and unoffending, and his fortitude and resignation under long-continued bodily indisposition, were manly and exemplary.

William Harris Jeffreys, esq. formerly of the 3d regiment of dragoon guards, 69.—Mrs. Hill, relict of Rowley H. esq. of Mount Hill, Armagh, Ireland, 60.—Harriet, wife of the Rev. W. Bradley, vicar of Aldeburgh, and daughter of the late Rev. W. Jeffreson, of Tunstall, Suffolk.—Mrs. Peyton, wife of Rear-admiral P.—In his 70th year, William Harris Jeffreys, esq. He began his career in the 3d regiment of dragoon guards, and was esteemed an active and meritorious officer; for the last thirty years he has chiefly resided in this city, where his good humour, convivial disposition, and benevolent mind, rendered him universally beloved and highly respected. Hugh, the second son of Mr. Meyler, bookseller, a young man of very promising talents and most amiable disposition, 18.—John Stonehouse, esq. of Lancashire, 58.—Mrs. Bradley, wife of the Rev. Mr. B.—The Rev. Dan. Currie.

At Clifton, Miss Smith, grand daughter of the late Francis Bearsley, esq. of Oporto.

At Bishop's Lydeard, Miss S. Yea, only surviving sister of the late Sir William Y.

At Wotton under Edge, Mrs. Dauncey, relict of J. D. esq. 75.

At Wiveliscombe, Martha Webber, 102.

At Taunton, aged 70, the Hon. Sir Jacob Wolff, Bart. of Chumleigh, Devon. He was a baron of the Holy Roman Empire, and the elder and only brother of Baron Wolff. Sir Jacob was descended from an ancient and illustrious noble family, who possessed a fief of the empire in the Duchy of Silesia, and were by the religious troubles expatriated to Livonia in the time of Charles 11th and 12th of Sweden, where they were admitted into the ancient corps of nobles of Livonia. Sir Jacob, and his brother the baron, are the only branches who were sent very young to this country, and naturalized. Sir Jacob married the only daughter of the Rt. Hon. Edward Weston, of Somerby-hall, Lincolnshire, and grand-daughter of the Rt. Rev. Stephen Weston, D.D. late Bishop of Exeter. He was a true christian, a sincere friend, most benevolent to the poor, and anxious to afford them every aid in his power, both spiritual and temporal. He is succeeded in his title by his only son, now Sir James Weston Wolff, and the rest of his family, as

well as by all who had the happiness of knowing him.

At Marlborough House, Weston, near Bath, Mrs. Browne, relict of the Rev. Francis B. late dean of Elphin.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Kingston, near Wimborne, Mrs. Dean.

At Dorchester, Mrs. Foy.—Miss Christian R. Hayes, of Saltash, Cornwall, 19.—Mrs. Arden, wife of Mr. A. surgeon.

At Shaftesbury, Mr. James Atchison.—Mr. William Buffet.

At Weymouth, John Andrews, esq. 57.

At Bridport, Nicholas Pools, esq. one of the aldermen of that borough, 72.

DEVONSHIRE.

The report of the managers of the Devon Asylum for female penitents established at Plymouth, on the first anniversary, states, that 24 persons have been received into this house of refuge, many from distant counties; that some have been placed at service in pious and respectable families, and others restored to their afflicted friends with mutual joy and thankfulness.

Married.] At Woodbury, Captain A. R. Hughes of the Madras establishment, to Miss Jane H. Lee, third daughter of Thomas Huckell L. esq. of Fford Barton, near Exeter.

At Wembury, H. A. Merewether, esq. of London, to Miss Lockyer, daughter of the late Thomas L. esq. of Wembury House.

At Lidford, William Davey, esq. dispenser of the prison at war, Dartmoor, to Miss Eliza Smith.

At Witheridge, Samuel Wilcock, esq. to Miss Jane Loosmore, of Roseash.

Died.] At Barnstaple, Henry Gribble, esq. merchant.—The Rev. William Marshall, upwards of 40 years vicar of that parish.

At Mount Tamar, Mrs. White, wife of Captain W. of the royal navy, and fourth daughter of Commissioner Fanshawe, of Plymouth Dock Yard.

At South Molton, Mrs. Anne Meddon, relict of William M. esq. and mother of Henry Foote, esq. 65.

At Beerferris, Samuel Stephens, esq.

At Exeter, Mr. Jonas Johnson.—Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Philip Furse, esq.—Mr. William Fisher, 84.—The Rev. Walter Kitson, prebendary of St. Peter's Cathedral, and 27 years rector of the parish of St. Major in this city, 68.

At Totnes, Arthur Farwell, esq.

At Plymouth, Walter Clatworthy, esq.—Major Campbell, of the 42d regiment.—Ensign Hall, of the 48th.—The Rev. William Cooley, chaplain to the horse brigade, under the command of Lord Paget.—Lieutenant Parkins, of the 1st. West York militia, 24.—Mrs. Collins, relict of Captain C. late of the royal navy.

At Tothill, Mrs. Culme, relict of John C. esq. 65.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. Heard, printer, of Falmouth, to Miss Perry, of Truro.

At St. Agnes, Mr. Edward Daniel, to Miss Gill.

At St. Hilary, Mr. Samuel Hancock, of Ennis, to Miss Maria Polglase.

At Falmouth, Captain William Snow, to Miss Jane Williams.

Died.] At Bodmin, the Rev. John Lake, fellow of Exeter College, in whom were united the characters of the gentleman, the scholar, and the christian.

At Truro, Miss Mitchell, daughter of Thomas M. esq. and sister to Commodore M.—Mrs. John Parkyn, 81 —Mr. Ferris.—Mrs. Wilkie.—Mr. William Downe.—Mr. Tregaskis.—Mr. Bond, of the Bear inn.—Edward, son of Mr. Bartlett, 25 —Miss Eddy, daughter of Mr. E. banker, 15.

At Falmouth, Mrs. Chard.—Mrs. Mary Waters, 34.

At Penzance, Mr. John Richards, of Bodmin, 21.

At Saltash, Robert Hickes, esq. many years a member of the corporation of that borough, 90.

At St. Tudy, Lieutenant Barnsley, of the royal navy.

Mr. Charles Hennah, son of the Rev. Mr. H. rector of St. Austell.

At St. Endellion, Miss Sheba Pascoe, 16.

At Tregony, James Bennetto, gent. 85.

At Redruth, Mr. William Garby.

At St. Ives, Mrs. Elizabeth Harris.

At Totnes, Author Farwell, esq.

At Mount Tamar, Mrs. White, wife of Captain White, R. N.

WALES.

A lighthouse has been erected on a rock called the South Stack, being the south west promontory of Holyhead. The elevation of the light is 201 feet above the level of the sea:—being a revolving light, it is easily distinguished from the Sherries, which is a stationary light, and bears from the light on the South Stack about north east, half-east, distant nearly eight miles. It may be seen through the whole of Carnarvon Bay.

Married.] At Wrexham, the Rev. T. Roberts, one of the canons of the Cathedral of Bangor, and eldest son of the late Archdeacon of Merioneth, to Miss Owen, daughter of the late Rev. Edward O. rector of Llantwrog, Denbighshire.

At Swansea, Alexander Raby, esq. of the island of Jersey, to Miss Jane Rees, second daughter of the late John R. esq. of Killymaenllwyd, Caermarthenshire.

Died.] At Goytree, Monmouthshire, Elizabeth, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Bird, of the 51th regiment, 27.

At Lawrenny-Hall, Pembrokeshire, in the 80th year of his age, Hugh Barlow, esq.

M. P. His name was originally Owen, and he married Miss Crespigny, the only daughter of Mr. C. formerly M. P. for Aldeburgh, Suffolk. He represented the boroughs of Pembroke, Tenby, and Wiston, upwards of 34 years, having been elected in eight successive Parliaments. In promoting both the general and individual interests of his constituents, he was zealous and persevering. The duties arising from his public station, he discharged with fidelity, and his private life was uniformly devoted to the exercise of those rare and estimable qualities which win irresistibly the good opinion and affections of all ranks of society. The spirit of party never even attempted to depreciate his merits. No man possessed more friends—no man better deserved them. He died in a good and honourable old age, esteemed, beloved, lamented.

At Boddebran, in the parish of Heneglwys, in the county of Anglesey, Richard Williams, at the advanced age of 103. He had been blind upwards of six years, but his sight was restored a short time before his death, and he had also four new teeth.

At Ballybegy, Mrs. Symes, relict of the Rev. Jeremiah S. 84.

At Barntick, Lady Peacocke, wife of Sir Joseph P. Bart. and sister of Lord Castlecoote.

At Aberguilly, near Carmarthen, Mrs. Diana Rees, 102. She has left 43 grandchildren, and 65 great grand-children.

At Reath Court, near Cardiff, Mrs. Rigby, wife of Peter R. esq.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Jonesborough, Armagh, Captain Bernard, of the 48th regiment, nephew of General B. to Miss M'Neale, daughter of Neale M'N. esq.

Died.] At Boskell, in the county of Limerick, Benjamin Friend, esq. alderman of Limerick, and a justice of the peace for that county, 70.

At Four-mile Burn, in the County of Antrim, Nancy Alexander, 112.

At Castle Dawson, county of Derry, Mrs. Mary Richardson, 105. She was attended to the grave by her descendants to the fourth generation.

At Limerick, Mrs. O'Grady, relict of Darby O'G. esq. a mother to the Right. Hon. the Lord Chief Baron in Ireland.

At Shanakel, Waterford, the Hon. Mrs. O'Grady, relict of John O'G. of Kilballyowen, 80.

At Kilkenny, Major Lloyd, of the 66th regiment. Having arrived there with a division of his regiment, on its march from Dublin to Cork, previous to embarkation, after dining at the mess, he left before the rest of the party broke up, being anxious to return early to Mrs. L. The night being very dark, and a bridge which he had to pass being much flooded, it is conjectured that he either missed his path across the bridge and got

got into the main current, or that he had sunk through a hole that has been discovered in the bridge since the water subsided. The most diligent search was made for his body without success; but eighteen days after it was found by accident in the river, about a mile below the town. Major Lloyd was recently married to Miss Emma Hale, daughter of the late General Hale, of the Plantation, near Guisbro' Yorkshire.

At Newtown, King's county, Sir Michael Smith, Bart. late master of the Rolls in Ireland, and many years a Baron in the Court of Exchequer. Sir Michael is succeeded in his honour by Sir William Smith, a Baron of the Exchequer. By Sir Michael's death, a pension of 2,700*l.* which he enjoyed as a retired judge, ceases.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Married.] At Rothesay, Captain Robert Stewart, of the Telegraph Excise Yacht, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of W. Muir, of Park.

At Edinburgh, Lewis Henry Ferrier, esq. of Belsyde, to Miss Monro, daughter of Dr. Alexander M. sen. of Craiglockhart.—David Meldrum, esq. of Dron, to Miss Margaret Brodie, daughter of Mr. Archibald B.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Isabella, Countess-dowager of Errol, mother to the late and present Earl of E.—Miss Henrietta Hope, daughter of the late Hon. Charles Hope Weir, of Craigie Hall.—James Frazer, esq. principal secretary to the Bank of Scotland.

At Perth, James Morison, an eminent stationer, bookseller, author, and publisher.—*A further account will be given in our next.*

The Rev. Duncan Mackay, late acting chaplain of his Majesty's troops on the establishment of Madras, in the East Indies. Having returned from India some years ago with a moderate fortune, he chose to express the respect which he always retained for that ancient seat of learning where he had received his education; his attachment to that district of Scotland, where he was born, and his desire to help forward virtuous and indigent young men of genius, during the course of their academical studies, by founding a new Bursary in the United College of St. Andrew's, and vesting the patronage thereof in his chief, Lord Reay. Having communicated his intention last summer, and corresponded with the College upon the subject, he lately lodged three hundred pounds sterling in the hands of Mr. Walter Cook, W. S. Agent for the College, but he died before the necessary deeds were finished, and he left them to be executed by his trustees.

At Edinburgh, 29, Lieutenant John Berry. At an early age he entered the navy, and, solely by merit, rose from the station of a seaman to the rank of Lieutenant of his Majesty's ship the *Revenge*. He was

wounded at the landing of the British troops in Egypt, and in the ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar, he received another wound, of which last he never entirely recovered. On many other occasions he distinguished himself by the most undaunted bravery, skill, and resolution.

DEATHS ABROAD

At Corunna, of a fever, occasioned by excessive fatigue, Captain F. J. Darby of the 10th light dragoons, and nephew to Sir John Lade.

In Spanish Town, Jamaica, Elizabeth Haywood, a free black woman, at the very advanced age of 130 years. She was a grown girl at the time of the earthquake which destroyed Port Royal, in 1692, and remembers having gone with her mother for a load of the wreck which drifted ashore on the beach near Port Henderson on that occasion. She was a native of the island, and in her youth belonged to Dr. Charnock, of the above town.

At the battle at Corunna, in the 22d year of his age, Lieutenant Noble, of the 95th rifle regiment, only son of the late Mr. Noble, of Wakefield, Yorkshire. He was bravely animating his men in the heat of the battle, when he received a shot through the head and instantly expired.

On board the *Mary* transport, on his passage home from Corunna, Lieutenant-Colonel Symes of his Majesty's 76th regiment, formerly Ambassador to the Kingdom of Ava, and author of an interesting and valuable account of that country.

On his passage to Gottenburgh, Arthur Branthwayt, esq. late a captain in the 2d dragoon guards, son of the late Rev. Arthur Branthwayt, of Stiffkey, in Norfolk, and the last of the male line of the ancient and respectable family of the Branthways, of Norfolk. He was on board the *Crescent* frigate, lately lost off the coast of Jutland, and one amongst the unfortunate sufferers who perished on that melancholy occasion.

At Jamaica, Charles Cecil, second son of Sir Cecil Bishopp, and late of the *Muros* frigate. The ship was wrecked in an attempt to destroy some batteries in the neighbourhood of the Havannah, and this excellent young officer having exerted and exposed himself, in spite of the cautions of his friends, was attacked, on his arrival at Jamaica, by the yellow fever, which soon proved fatal.

In the harbour of Gijon, in Spain, the Hon. Captain Herbert, of the royal navy, second son of the Earl of Carnarvon. He was going on shore from the *Swallow* sloop, with Mr. Creed, son of Thomas Creed, esq. navy agent; but just as they were on the bar, a violent surf broke over them, filled the boat, and plunged the whole into the sea. The greater part, by taking hold of the boat, kept

kept themselves above water, and support themselves on oars and planks, till the boats, which immediately put off from the shore, picked them up. Unfortunately, however, they were unable to save Captain Herbert and Mr. Creed, who sunk before they arrived. These two gentlemen went out for the purpose of visiting the country. Captain Herbert was a gentleman of respectable literary talents, and had lately published a volume of poems, translated from the northern languages. He married Miss Byng, daughter of the Hon John Byng, and sister to Captain Byng, of his Majesty's ship *Belliqueux*. His body was picked up a few days after the fatal accident, by the *Unicorn* frigate, and interred at Gijon, with military honours, on the 23d of September last: most of the English there, and many Portuguese of the first respectability, attended the funeral. The body of Mr. Creed has also been picked up, and buried with due solemnity.

In the island of Marigalante, John Brown, esq. a native of Belfast, and for some years a merchant in Dublin. The manner of his death renders it the more distressing to his relatives and numerous friends. On his passage from Antigua to another island, on a mercantile speculation, the ship he sailed in was captured, and carried by the French into Marigalante, shortly before it was taken by the English forces. The French force having come to a determination to capitulate, they liberated Mr. Brown, for the purpose of communicating with the British. Unhappily his joy at his deliverance made him neglect the precaution of taking with him a flag of truce, and on approaching the posts of the British, he received a ball in the heart from a black sentinel in their service.

Off the French coast, Mr. Hubbert, of Frieston, near Boston, midshipman and acting master on board his Majesty's ship the *Sheldrake*, commanded by Captain Thicknesse. This young gentleman, who entered

into the service of the royal navy under the patronage of Captain Lloyd, commanding the sea-fencibles, &c. on the Lincolnshire coast; was most unfortunately drowned while he had the charge of a French vessel which had been captured by the *Sheldrake*, and which having sprung a leak, suddenly went down. Thus perished a very promising and much lamented young officer, together with every man, except only one, of the party then under his command, consisting of a midshipman and ten men, and also two French sailors who had been permitted to remain on board after the capture.

Lieutenant-colonel Robert Honyman, second son of Lord Armadale. He served as a volunteer during the whole campaign in Egypt, where he was honoured with the approbation of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and acquired the esteem and friendship of Sir John Moore, Generals Hope, Spencer, and other distinguished officers. At the attack on the Dutch lines, at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, he, under Sir David Baird, led on the 93d regiment, of which he was major, and was severely wounded. As Lieutenant-Colonel of the 18th regiment of foot, he lately received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief of the island of Jamaica, for his active services in suppressing a mutiny of the black troops in that island, where he has since fallen a victim to the fever of the country, at the age of 27.

At Lisbon, in the 25th year of his age, William Kirby, eldest son of William Kirby, of the county of Waterford, esq.—This young gentleman went out a volunteer to Portugal, with Sir A. Wellesley's expedition, from Cork, and fought in the battle of Vimiera, with conspicuous courage and steadiness, without receiving a wound; but, being subject to a disease on his liver, the fatigue he was obliged necessarily to undergo, put a period to his existence in the prime of life.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WE have the pleasure to state, that the East India Company have lately been informed by their agent at Constantinople, that he has opened the usual communication between this country and India, *overland*, a matter of the highest importance to the company at this particular time; added to which the peace concluded last January with the Turks, must be of great consequence to our trade, as well to Turkey, as to the East Indies.

The East India Company have declared for sale on Monday, March 6.

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Tea Bohea..... | 300,000 lbs. | } Prompt, June 16. |
| Congo..... | 3,350,000 | |
| Souchong..... | 200,000 | |
| Singlo and Twankay..... | 750,000 | |
| Hyfon skin..... | 100,000 | |
| Hyfon..... | 300,000 | } |

And for sale on March 30.

| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| Cinnamon..... | 228,000 lbs. |
| Nutmegs..... | 92,000 |
| Opium..... | 15 C chests |

And

And April 11, following.

Saltpetre.....14,000 tons

Pepper.....622 bags

The sale of indigo is postponed from March 10, to May 3.

The sugar market has been very dull for some months past; but the distillation from corn or grain being now prohibited, it is expected sugars will advance considerably, being the only substitute for the manufacture of spirits: already some speculators have come into the sugar market, and purchased freely of low goods, and fine St. Kitts and Demerary's are in demand for the refineries.

The substance of the clauses of the bill to prohibit the distillation of spirits from corn or grain in Great Britain, and to suspend the importation of British or Irish made spirits into Great Britain or Ireland, for a time to be limited are, viz:

Distillations of spirits from grain in Great Britain is prohibited. His Majesty may prohibit, by proclamation, the distillation of spirits from grain (except wheat), or continue the prohibition. Further, a penalty is imposed for using grain for distillation pending the prohibition. Distillers taking into their custody, during the prohibition, grain which shall have been ground, shall be subject to a penalty. Exemptions are granted to distillers who are millers.

During the prohibition, no Irish-made spirits to be imported into Great Britain, nor vice versa.

All such spirits, so imported, with the casks, boats, ships, &c. shall be liable to seizure.

Old Jamaica, and Leeward island rum is in demand, and advanced full 6d. per gallon. Fine coffee is also on demand, and likely to continue so. We recommend our friends who are partial to coffee to purchase that of *Java* which comes as near the real *Turkey* as possible, and at nearly one fourth of the price; the grain is larger than West India coffee, and of a flat oval shape. Cotton wool is rather dull in the market at present, for the reasons we assigned in our last report, since which time, the East India Company have had a sale of 3996 bales (on the 9 instant,) consisting of Surat's and Bengal's, they sold from 18d. 23½ per pound. The markets of Liverpool and Manchester are also flat, and large quantities in the importers hands.

Linen-rags for paper-makers use, are at such an enormous price, that persons in the paper and book-trade have been under the necessity of advancing their prices. The present price of rags is from 77s. to 78s. per hundred weight, and until there are some arrivals from Malta with those of Italy, it is impossible they can lower.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE FOR MARCH 1809.

| | 3d. | 7th. | 10th. | 14th | 17th. | 21st. | 24th. |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Amsterdam, 2 Us. | 33 0 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| Ditto, Sight | 32 5 | 32 5 | 32 5 | 32 5 | 32 5 | 32 5 | 32 5 |
| Rotterdam, 2½ Us. | 10 4 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 10 4 |
| Hamburgh, 2½ Us. | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| Altona, 2½ Us. .. | 31 1 | 31 1 | 31 1 | 31 1 | 31 1 | 31 1 | 31 1 |
| Paris, 1 day date.. | 20 19 | 20 19 | 20 19 | 20 19 | 20 19 | 20 19 | 20 19 |
| Ditto, 2 Us..... | 21 3 | 21 3 | 21 3 | 21 3 | 21 3 | 21 3 | 21 3 |
| Bordeaux | 21 3 | 21 3 | 21 3 | 21 3 | 21 3 | 21 3 | 21 3 |
| Madrid | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ditto, effective .. | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| Cadiz | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ditto, effective .. | 38 | 39 | 38 | 39½ | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| Bilboa | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| Palermo, per oz... | 92d. | 92d. | 92d. | 92d. | 92d. | 92d. | 92d. |
| Leghorn | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| Genoa | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Venice, liv. Pic. } | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| neffec. per £st. } | | | | | | | |
| Naples..... | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| Lisbon | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| Oporto..... | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| Rio Janeiro..... | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ |
| Malta | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| Malabar..... | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| Dublin | 8 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| Cork | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |

WM. TURQUAND, Exchange and Stock Broker,
No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

1809.]

PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 1st of MARCH to the 25th of MARCH, both inclusive.

| 1809. MARCH | Bank Stock. | 3 per Ct. Reduc. | 3 per Ct. Consols | 4 per Ct. Consols. | Navy 5 per Ct. | Long Ann. | Imper. 3 per Ct. | Imper. Ann. | Irish 5 per Ct. | India Stock. | India Bonds. | S. Sea Stock. | Old Ann. | New nn. | Excheq. Bills. | Omniu | Consols for A co. | Lottery Tickets |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | 246 | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 181 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 67 | 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ | — | 184 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ P. | — | — | — | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ P. | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ P. | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21. 19. 0 |
| 2. | — | 68 | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 99 | 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | — | 183 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 P. | — | — | — | 10 P. | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ P. | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 19 0 |
| 3. | 246 | 68 | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | — | — | 12 P. | — | — | — | 13 P. | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ P. | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 19 0 |
| 4. | — | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | — | 12 P. | — | — | — | 13 P. | 1 P. | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 19 0 |
| 5. | — | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | — | — | 12 P. | — | — | — | 13 P. | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 19 0 |
| 6. | — | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | — | 12 P. | — | — | — | 13 P. | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 19 0 |
| 7. | — | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | — | — | 12 P. | — | — | — | 13 P. | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 19 0 |
| 8. | — | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | — | — | 12 P. | — | — | — | 13 P. | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 19 0 |
| 9. | — | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | — | — | 12 P. | — | — | — | 13 P. | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 19 0 |
| 10. | — | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | — | 12 P. | — | — | — | 13 P. | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 19 0 |
| 11. | — | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | — | — | 12 P. | — | — | — | 13 P. | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 19 0 |
| 12. | — | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | — | — | 12 P. | — | — | — | 13 P. | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 19 0 |
| 13. | — | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | — | — | 12 P. | — | — | — | 13 P. | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 19 0 |
| 14. | — | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | — | — | 12 P. | — | — | — | 13 P. | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 19 0 |
| 15. | — | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | — | — | 12 P. | — | — | — | 13 P. | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 19 0 |
| 16. | — | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | — | — | 12 P. | — | — | — | 13 P. | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 19 0 |
| 17. | — | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | — | — | 12 P. | — | — | — | 13 P. | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 19 0 |
| 18. | — | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | — | — | 12 P. | — | — | — | 13 P. | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 19 0 |
| 19. | — | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | — | — | 12 P. | — | — | — | 13 P. | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 19 0 |
| 20. | — | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | — | — | 12 P. | — | — | — | 13 P. | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 19 0 |
| 21. | — | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | — | — | 12 P. | — | — | — | 13 P. | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 19 0 |
| 22. | — | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | — | — | 12 P. | — | — | — | 13 P. | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 19 0 |
| 23. | — | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | — | — | 12 P. | — | — | — | 13 P. | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 19 0 |
| 24. | — | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | — | — | 12 P. | — | — | — | 13 P. | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 19 0 |
| 25. | — | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | — | — | — | 12 P. | — | — | — | 13 P. | — | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21 19 0 |

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Prices are given: in the other Stocks, the highest only.
Wm. TURQUAND, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE Wheat crops of both the late and early sowings have come on well since our last, and at present in many places quite cover over the surface of the ground. They, perhaps, never looked more favourably, in general, at this period of the year. The winter Barleys and Ryes are also pretty much in the same situation.

The Winter Tare and Rape crops in different districts have likewise a very fine appearance at this time.—In England and Wales, Wheat averages per quarter, 94s.; Barley, 46s. 4d.; and Oats, 34s. 8d.

The late turnip crops have also afforded a large supply of both green and other food for the support of sheep and cattle stock, during the latter part of the present month, and have been particularly favourable for the lambing ewes in many situations.

The unusual fineness of the season, through most of the month, has afforded a fine opportunity of putting in spring crops in complete perfection, and great breadths of ground have been already sown with Oats, spring Wheats, and other spring crops, in the best possible state of preparation.

Great breadths of early Potatoes have likewise been set in some districts in the early part of the month.

The weather has likewise been extremely favourable for the making of new, and repairing the old fences, and much work of this kind has been well accomplished.

The business of ploughing was, perhaps, never better performed than in the present season, the land having broken up remarkably well.

The Tup stock, as well as that of Cattle, have done hitherto extremely well: the Ewes have lambed down very well, in a vast number of instances, double lambs having been produced.

The uncommon warmth and fineness of the month have, in various cases, brought the Fruit-trees into much too forward a state, to expect any very great produce of fruit from them.

The sales of both fat and lean stock seem rather brisker.—In Smithfield market, Beef fetches from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per stone or 8lb.; Mutton, from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; and Pork, from 6s. to 7s.

In the above market, Hay fetches from 6l. 6s. to 6l. 10s. per load; Clover, from 7l. to 7l. 7s.; and Straw, from 2l. to 2l. 5s.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

FEBRUARY.

Thawing Month.

The rivers swell

Of bonds impatient, sudden from the hills,
O'er rocks and woods, in broad brown cataracts,
A thousand snow-fed torrents shoot at once.

FOR the last thirty years, it is not remembered that the fresh-water floods have been so tremendous as during the present season. They have been known higher, but by no means of such long continuance. Some houses have had the water covering the rooms on the ground floor, for near a month, without intermission; and it was not till about the 15th of February, that it began at all to subside. On the 12th, and 14th, we had some heavy hail-storms, accompanied with violent gusts of wind. On the latter day, I heard several distant claps of thunder. About the 21st the weather became settled, and continued so, with a few occasional showers, to the end of the month.

February 1. Garden peas begin to shoot out of the ground.

February 2. A small sycamore tree in a garden is now in full leaf. This is a singular circumstance, as the same tree has not been removed since its leafing last year, which was at the usual time.

February 13. A skate's egg, containing a live young one, was this day picked up on the sea-shore.

On sunny banks in the fields the pilewort (*Ranunculus ficaria*) is in flower: and in the gardens, snow-drops, crocuses, mezerium, and hepaticas. Daffodils, narcissuses, and hyacinths, are beginning to shoot up their flower buds.

February 19. We have indications of the reviving year from insects as well as plants. Several species of *ptinus* begin to come abroad, the lady cow (*coccinella septem punctata*) and some of the kinds of cicada. I have not yet heard the death-watch, (*ptinus tessellatus*): in the course, however, of a week or ten days these insects, I expect, will commence their beating.

Daffodils

Daffodils and primroses are in flower. The blackbirds and thrushes sing. Partridges begin to pair.

A turtle, weighing fourteen pounds and a half, was seen floating in the sea, near the rocks of Christchurch head, by a man who succeeded in getting it out. The animal was purchased by the keeper of the hotel at Christchurch; and a party of gentlemen had a dinner on the occasion. I am inclined to suppose, that this turtle, which was of the species *testudo mydas* of Linnaeus, had been drifted by the late storms from some distant sea to our shores; and not, as some persons believed, that it had been washed overboard from some West-India ship. It was of a size too small to be of any value for sale; and it is known that on various parts of the southwestern coasts of France, turtles of the present species, have not unfrequently been known to approach the shores.

February 20. The bear's foot (*bellehorus fœtidus*), the gooseberry and currant trees, are in flower. The leaves of the weeping-willow appear.

The yellow-hammer and wood-lark sing. The green wood-pecker begins to make its harsh scream.

February 21. This, on the whole, was a fine day. I found on the sea beach a carp, weighing about half a pound, which had been cast ashore by the tide. It had burst in spawning; and had been carried by the fresh-water floods into the sea. It was still alive.

February 25. A very large kind of common gnats (*Culex pipiens*) which bite very severely, are flying about in small numbers, in houses, and other buildings.

February 27. In the evening there was one of the most beautiful halos round the moon that I ever beheld. The prismatic colours were peculiarly bright. I of course expected that bad weather would follow, but this was not the case.

February 28, was, in almost every respect, a complete spring day. Gossamer floated in the air in considerable quantity. The larks, blackbirds, and thrushes were singing in almost as great numbers as in the middle of summer. Three kinds of butterflies were flying about, viz. The large white cabbage butterfly (*papilio brassicae*), the peacock butterfly (*papilio io*) and nettle butterfly (*papilio urticae*). Several of the spring scarabs were likewise flying about the roads and the dusty places. The woodbine, elder, lilac, and bramble, are all putting forth their leaves; and on a few branches of hawthorn, I remarked that the leaf-buds were turning green. The sweet-scented violets are in flower in gardens; and the flowers of the pilewort (*ranunculus ficaria*) now cover almost every sunny bank.

Hampshire.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of February, to the 24th of March, 1809, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 30.1. March 8. Wind

Lowest, 29.25. March 24. Wind

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|
| Greatest variation in 24 hours | { 34 hundredths of an inch | { | Between the middle of the day of the 23d, and the same hour on the 24th, the mercury fell from 29.64, to 29.30. |
| | | | |

Thermometer.

Highest, 58. March 22. 23. Wind

Lowest, 30. March 6 and 11. Wind.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|---|--|
| Greatest variation in 24 hours. | { 10°. | { | On the 21st, the highest at which the thermometer stood, was 48°, but on the 22d, it was as high as 58°. |
| | | | |

Only on three days since our last report, has there been any rain, and on these a very trifling quantity, we shall accordingly defer our report of it till the next month.

The mean height of the thermometer, notwithstanding several warm days, is less than it was for the last month. For the present it is 42°. 536. That of the barometer is much higher, being last month something less than 29.3 inches, and the present 29.886: the last was accordingly a very wet month, this has been a remarkably dry one. The barometer has in several instances risen and fallen for two or three days together, without any change with regard to rain. From the 21st. to this day, (25th) it has gradually fallen, and we have had during the last night, several hours of very gentle rain, of which the gardens seem to have stood in need. More may probably be looked for: since it is a maxim with all observers of the weather, "In fair weather, when the mercury falls low, and continues to fall for three or four days before the rain comes on, then much wet may be expected."

The wind has been variable, blowing about 14 or 15 days from the easterly points; and about as many days may be reckoned very brilliant; the remainder have been pretty equally divided between what are denominated fair and cloudy, including the three in which there was some rain.

ASTRONOMICAL ANTICIPATIONS.

The present month is remarkable for the occurrence of several very curious celestial phenomena. The change, or new moon, will be on the 14th, at 56½ minutes past seven, in the evening; and the opposition, or full moon, on the morning of the 30th, at 19 minutes before one. On the morning of the 4th, there will be an occultation by the moon of the γ , a star of the fourth magnitude in the constellation of the scorpion. The immersion will take place at the bright edge of the moon, at 34 minutes past two, apparent time; and the emersion will be at the dark edge of the moon 1h. 12m. afterwards. At the commencement of the phenomenon, the star will be 3½ minutes, and at the end 2½ minutes, to the south of the moon's centre. At the time of the above occultation, a well-regulated clock will be 3m. 13s. before a true sun dial. On the 14th, there will be a return of the visible solar eclipse of April 3, 1791; but happening, this month, in the night-time, it will, of course, be invisible to Great Britain. This eclipse will be central and annular, at noon-day, corresponding to our 35½ minutes past eight, evening, in that part of the globe having 74 degrees north latitude, and 128°52½' west longitude from Greenwich. There will not be a return of the above eclipse visible in Britain, before May 6, 1845. On the 29th will take place a notable eclipse of the moon, visible from beginning to end to Great Britain. The circumstances of the eclipse will be as below:

Meridian of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

| | Clock Time. | Apparent Time. |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Beginning of the Eclipse, | 11h. 2m. 37s. night | 11h. 5m. 28s. night |
| Middle | 12 32 29 | 12 35 30 |
| Ecliptic Opposition | 12 38 12 | 12 41 3 |
| End of the Eclipse, April 30, | 2 2 41 morn. | 2 5 32 morn. |

Digits eclipsed on moon's south limb, 10°29'43".

This is the largest eclipse of the moon that will happen before the great total one of February 15, 1812; for at the time of the greatest obscuration not less than seven-eighths of the lunar disk will be immersed into the earth's shadow. Mercury will be in his aphelion, and at his greatest maritime elongation, on the 1st, when his angular distance from the sun will not be less than 27°45', a quantity very rarely exceeded by this planet. But the great rapidity with which 28 degrees of the sign Pisces, where the planet is, rises, will prevent his being seen at all with the naked eye in our high northern latitude. Venus will appear remarkably bright and splendid this month. On the 1st, her angular distance from the sun will be 44°39'; on the 15th, 40°35'; and on the 30th, 31°7'. The time of her greatest apparent illumination, as it respects the earth, will be on the 18th, when the planet's elongation from the sun is 39°15', according to the theorem of the great Dr. Halley. She may be seen this month with the naked eye in the middle of the afternoon, long before sun-set. On the 2d this beautiful planet will make a fine appearance among that remarkable group of faint stars in the neck of the bull, commonly known by the name of the seven stars, and by the ancients named Pleiades, from their supposed rainy influence on our globe. If it be a clear evening, she will be seen very nearly in conjunction with the γ , of the third magnitude, the brightest of the seven. The conjunction taking place on the morning of the 3d, at about three quarters past our three o'clock, long after the planet is set, will consequently be invisible to Great Britain. Throughout the month Venus will not set till after eleven. Mars will be up the greater part of the night. On the morning of the 9th, at our half-past one, he will be in opposition to the sun, at which time he is nearest to our earth, and consequently appears the brightest. On the morning of the 1st he will come into conjunction with the Virgin's spike, a star of the 1st magnitude, when the planet will be 4° 38' to the north; and on the 17th he will be in conjunction with the β in the Virgin, when their difference of latitude will be only 20 minutes of a degree, the star being to the south. Jupiter will be up in the mornings; but on account of the sun rising soon after him throughout the month, he will not be seen at all by the naked eye. Saturn will be still a morning-star. On the night of the 1st, he rises at one minute past eleven; in the evening of the 15th, at six minutes past ten; and in the evening of the 30th, at six minutes past nine. In this month he will be found in that part of the zodiac, which lies between 3 and 4 degrees of the sign Sagittarius. The Georgium Sidus will be up almost the whole night. On the morning of the 28th, at nine, he will be in opposition to the sun. On the 1st, the difference of longitude of this planet and the α Libra, will be 3° 41'; on the 15th, 4°5; and on the 30th, 4° 52'; the planet in all three cases being about seven minutes to the north of the star.

Erratum —In the Astronomical Anticipations for March,
Line 14, for "after sunset," read before sunset.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

If the gentleman, under the signature Salam in the Monthly Magazine for March, will send a note to Mr. Meyler, next to the pump room at Bath, addressed to T. C. he shall receive every information concerning the subject of his enquiry.

*. The Plate announced in the Paper of the Dilletanti Tourist, not being ready in time, is unavoidably deferred till the next month.